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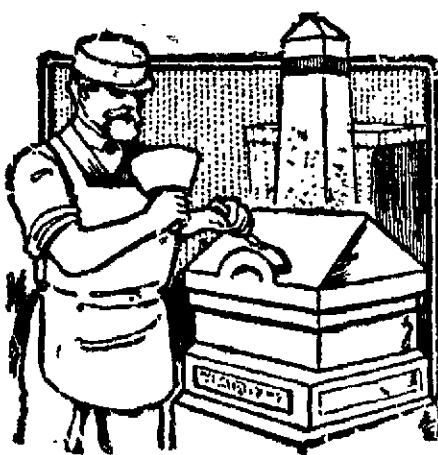
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We design and execute descriptions of monuments in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

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51 SHADES.

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52 SHADES.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

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VERY CONFIDENT

**Lowell Strikers Believe That
They Will Win.**

**Measures Proposed To Bring
About Legislative Investigation.**

**Many Of The Union Members Will
Secure Work Elsewhere.**

Lowell, Mass., April 1.—Although a Sabbath quiet pervades the city on this, the third day of Lowell's great textile strike, enthusiasm is running high at the labor halls and at other places where strikers are assembled. The stirring words of Representative Jackson of Fall River who spoke at three labor meetings last night, added to the courage and confidence of the strikers. He told the strikers that something will be done in the legislature in the next few days to inquire into Massachusetts mill corporations, their hours, the wages they pay and how they run mills in the south. Mr. Jackson told the women at Odd Fellows' hall he would see to it that they got their just rights.

Representative Samuel Ross, the secretary of the Spinners' union, also favored a legislative inquiry into the Lowell strike, regarding it as of extreme importance from an industrial standpoint. Representative Jackson was accompanied to this city by Representatives Ross of New Bedford and Donahue of Fall River. These men represent the labor committee of the legislature and the importance of their arrival in Lowell was augmented by the presence of the committee on education which came to inspect the textile school.

Upon the arrival of the legislative delegations there was a conference of the law makers and it was decided that the legislature would be asked to take upon itself the responsibility of investigating why there should be a great strike in Lowell. The board of trade at its meeting yesterday afternoon decided that it would keep neutral.

The knitters of the Lawrence hotels mill met again last night and discussed the situation, without taking any action, however. There is not a strong sentiment among the strikers in favor of closing the hotels mill, as the workers there earn good pay and are willing to share their earnings with needy strikers.

The corduroy workers of the Merrimac formed a union last night because they refused to handle the work of the nappers who have remained at work.

The Poles have declared their loyalty to the strikers.

The Machinists National union has appropriated \$1,000 to pay the members of their craft now idle as a result of the strike.

At the Merrimac print works printers are being laid off gradually and it is expected the works will shut down this week, possibly tomorrow.

The corporations are now paying off their striking help. Today the Hamilton issued the wages for last week and parts of the Booth did likewise. Other corporations will pay their former employees tomorrow and Friday.

The unions are as active as the mill agents and are rapidly being fortified by additions and new organizations as well as offers of funds from elsewhere. Today in Fall River the officials of the United Textile Workers of America are sending out notices to the 320,000 members in the United States and Canada of an assessment, said to amount to \$1 a week for the support of the strike here. It is expected that a very large percentage of the strikers will be at work in a week or two elsewhere and that the drain on the union fund will not be as great as it would be another time.

The union officials appear to be sanguine of the outcome of the contest.

WARM SESSION PROPHESIED.

The city government is scheduled

for a session at the city building this evening and it is talked about town today that it will be a most important meeting. Dame Rumor has it that a new chief engineer will be chosen for the fire department and several changes made in the personnel of the permanent men.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., April 1.—Some time in January last, a Loyal League was formed at the Congregational church at Kittery Point which promises to do good work later. Last Tuesday evening, they gave a very enjoyable entertainment in the church. Samuel Pillsbury gave a very interesting talk on the Civil war and H. W. Peirce rendered several fine cornet selections. The League feel greatly in debt to these two gentlemen, and are thankful to all who assisted them to make the evening a pleasant one. At the close of the entertainment, they adjourned to the jargonerie where a social time was enjoyed, and refreshments of chocolate and cake were served.

At the regular meeting of the Eastern Star last evening, one candidate was initiated. After the work an oyster supper was served.

The Sons of Veterans, recently formed here, are to give an evening's entertainment shortly, which will consist of good speaking and a collation.

The entertainment for the Kittery High school benefit will be held this evening.

Wallace Jackson of Kittery Depot, who has been passing the winter in Salisbury, Mass., was in town yesterday. Mr. Jackson is much improved, but still under medical treatment. He will remain in Salisbury a while longer.

Harry Goodrich has secured employment in New London, Conn., and went there last week.

Roscoe Nason and Harvey Bragdon of West Sullivan, Me., have been required on the dry dock again and resumed work there last Monday.

Hiram Thomson leaves today for a business and pleasure trip combined. He will visit Boston, New York, and his home in Orange, N. J., returning some time next week.

Work is again booming on the navy yard, and about fifty men have been required in the department of yards and docks.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Boston National baseball club is to play in Manchester on May 11 and Sept. 9, and the Brooklyn Nationals on June 15.

The infield of the Boston Nationals would hardly create the impression of a championship team. Tenney, at first, is in a class by himself, but he will be greatly handicapped with such players as Bonner, Abbatichio and Greninger to help cover the infield territory. Boston fans will realize before the season is very old that though Herman Long is a veteran, his shoes will be hard to fill.

The New York American league grounds are being rushed through with lightning-like rapidity. The workmen are kept at their task until 1:30 o'clock at night. The thirteen-foot fence will be completed by Saturday.

New Bedford is likely to go with New England league ball this season, as Manager Doe has not been able to arrange satisfactory terms for the use of the baseball park there. He knows of no other available location, and failing to secure grounds there, proposes to transfer his team to some other city.

ON THE WABASH.

Lieutenant Commander Edward J. Born is the new executive officer on the receiving ship Wabash at the Boston yard, in place of Lieutenant Commander Purcell, who is on sick leave, at the Naval hospital at Chelsea. Mr. Purcell was in command of the naval station at Havana until that station was given up by the government.

The arrival of the uncommonly large number of schooners and tugboats at Portsmouth is announced this week. Business is getting lively down there and it is not all beer, either.—Poster's Democrat.

IN GOVERNMENT YARDS.

**Ships Of The Navy Should Be
Built There.**

**Advantages Would Be Far In Excess
Of The Drawbacks.**

**Additional Cost Begs Loses Its Terrors
After Investigation.**

It has long been conceded by naval officials who have had any connection in the past with the Portsmouth navy yard that Portsmouth mechanics are the best in the country. They are not only skillful, but build well and economically. It is also a recognized fact, and figures will prove it true that the government saves money and gets better work by building vessels in its own navy yards.

Prior to the Civil war the service craft was practically the product of the government's force at these yards, but the exigencies of that war involved a change from government to private construction, due to the fact that it was not possible for the former to meet its own demands. These exigencies created the contract system, and with the exception of a very few vessels, all the ships of the new navy, and since 1862, have been built by contract. In the meantime shipbuilding contractors found government work to be immensely profitable, so much so that communities created and built up by the establishment of government navy yards, have found their welfare checked by the power of shipbuilding representatives whose influence in Washington and before Congress is apparently supreme.

Separating the navy yards from the political spoils system through placing employees on the civil service list has restored efficiency, and today the principal navy yards of the government, with improved machinery, master mechanics who hold places by reason of superior fitness, selected through competitive examinations and mechanics retained on merit, are specially fitted for economical and unequalled construction work. This alone should suggest to the government the wisdom of keeping its navy yards at all times occupied with new construction work. In addition the government has the advantage over private builders in having the services of naval constructors specially educated and fitted for ship construction.

In the senate of the United States, June 10, 1902, Senator George C. Perkins said concerning the navy yards of the government: "The United States has, according to the figures of the bureau of supplies and accounts for the year ending June 30, 1901, \$79,000,000 invested in the real estate and machinery of our government navy yards and naval stations. The amounts so invested increase very greatly from year to year, and with the additions which have been made during the past twelve months now aggregate, according to Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, nearly \$100,000,000. Of the navy yards and naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific the following have machinery plants of the value given: Washington, \$2,107,198; New York, \$1,488,374; Norfolk, \$863,164; Charlestown, \$844,925; Mare Island, \$660,146; Portsmouth, \$473,896; League Island, \$325,802; Puget Sound, \$225,122; Pensacola, \$134,580.

"These yards are completely fitted for the construction of naval vessels, even the least having a machinery plant better suited for this work than some of the private shipyards that have the government contracts for large amounts. Indeed, it is said, and I believe with truth, that some of the contracts have been given to private yards which had not, when their first contract was secured, machinery sufficient to construct anything much larger than a small coasting vessel. Why is apparently no good reason why the facilities provided in the navy yards of the United States should not be used. It is doubtful if the machinery plants of any of the private shipbuilding concerns are in any way superior,

**Probably you know how Ayer's Hair
Vigor always restores color to gray hair
and makes the hair grow. That so?**

but if they are, the facilities of the navy yards can be brought up to date with a small expenditure of money."

That it is now the time for the government to build ships in its own navy yards is further emphasized by the tardiness with which the ships contracted for are being built. They are all behind time. One of the disadvantages in this tardy work is the loss of efficiency in the vessels contracted for. The life and value of a ship dates from the time the plans are turned over to the contractor. In contradistinction with the powers of the government doing its own work, the government cannot deviate from plans after a contract is signed unless with the consent of the contractor, when the government must pay enormously for such changes. Only in making changes can a ship be kept up to date. The government building its own ships can keep up to date without extra cost at all times and under all circumstances—a consideration in itself to warrant the building of ships in government navy yards.

It is contended that the extra cost of labor in navy yards is an item so great that it precludes the possibility of building ships as cheaply in navy yards as by contract. In a card prepared by the chamber of commerce of Vallejo, Cal., and furnished to every member of congress it was shown that this item of cost was not great enough to militate against government construction. Figures from careful and accurate computations were prepared in contrast with estimates made by Chief Constructor Bowles. He estimates the average wage, in contract yards at \$2 per day, and in government navy yards at \$2.52 per day. Before making computations on this basis it should be stated that these estimates cannot be considered correct, when it is a known fact that the wages fixed for many yards are based on the wages paid for similar work outside of and in the vicinity where navy yards are located.

A recent report from Mr. Wisler, secretary of the San Francisco Machinists' union, is to the effect that wages paid machinists and iron workers is greater outside of government navy yards than in these yards. This being the case, it would be fair to estimate the greater cost of work in navy yards on a basis of equal wages paid. But taking the wage figures \$2.00 and \$2.52, as referred to above, the cost of labor is obtained per hour in private yards, 20 cents, 306 days of 10 hours, \$2 per day, 3060 hours, \$612. In navy yards, \$2.52 per day, 365 days, minus 52 Sundays, equal 313 days, minus 15 days' vacation and 7 holidays, leaves 291 days 8 hours a day, 2328 hours, \$739.76. The deduction from these figures is that the men in navy yards receive \$738.76 for 2328 hours, while the contractor pays \$612 for 3060 hours. The men in the navy yards get \$3388 per hour; therefore it costs the government \$103672 for work the contractor gets for \$612, or 69.45 per cent greater.

In the calculation made by Chief Constructor Bowles in the Congressional Record of 1902, he states that two-thirds of the net cost of constructing a battleship is for labor,

and one-third for material. Using these figures, the cost of a battleship of the Virginia class would be: Labor, to contractor, two-thirds net cost, \$1,600,000; material to contractor, one-third net cost, \$800,000; general expense, forty per cent, 000; profit, ten per cent, \$336,000; cost of government inspection, \$35,000; total, \$3,731,000. The cost in the navy yard would be: labor, double contractor's, labor, \$3,200,000; material, contractor's material plus ten per cent, \$880,000; general expense, fifteen per cent, \$612,000; total, \$4,692,000.

These estimates made nearly one year ago, are enormously to the disadvantage of the navy yards. The computations show that instead of the cost of labor in navy yards being double that under contract system, it is actually 69.45 per cent greater, on a basis of an average wage of \$2 per day for contract work as against \$2.52 in the navy yards. Accepting this basis as correct, which eminent authorities say that it certainly is not, navy yard wages being based on wages paid in outside establishments, and of necessity the same, and taking into consideration the fact that material will not cost the government ten per cent more, or any more than private shipyards pay for it, a fact acknowledged by Rear Admiral Bowles from actual experience, the cost of building a vessel of the Virginia class in navy yards should be: Labor, contractor's cost as stated above, \$1,600,000; 69.45 per cent increase paid at navy yards, \$1,111,200; material, contractor's cost as stated above, \$800,000; total, actual cost built in a navy yard, \$3,511,200; thus saving the government in building a ship of the Virginia class in a navy yard, \$219,800.

"But what assurance have we that a vessel built in a government navy yard will be as good as one built in a private yard?" is the question that may be asked. The same assurance, at least, that the government has from the contractor. The government had no assurances in those cases from contractors. The Monadnock, Texas, Cincinnati and Raleigh were built in government navy yards, and these ships are strong and serviceable today. Employees at many yards have no cinches nowadays. They must work, and there is no incentive to slight work. It must be good. It is the best. There should be ships on the stocks in all the yards, and at the Portsmouth yard in particular. A navy yard is without meaning unless ships are built therein.

24TH ANNUAL MEETING.

United Order of Pilgrim Fathers in Session at Boston.

The twenty-fourth annual supreme meeting of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers was held in Boston on Wednesday. Deputy Charles H. Clough, of this city, who is a permanent member of the supreme body, was present.

The annual report of the secretary showed a death loss of 305, against 275 in 1901, which called for \$503,500 or \$57,000 more than in 1901. The membership of the order in the New England states is 22,560, of which Massachusetts has 16,817, Maine 1799, New Hampshire 2908, Vermont 190, Rhode Island 261 and Connecticut 585.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$21,051.28 Jan. 1, 1902; received during the year \$453,818.88, making a total of \$474,870.16. He paid out during 1902 \$451,000, leaving a balance on hand in the benefit fund Dec. 31, 1902, of \$23,870.16.

The report of the medical examiner showed that during the past year he had received and examined 1283 applications, and of this number had approved 1164.

Lieut. Gov. Lincoln was elected supreme governor. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

When in Exeter

DINNER

**SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.**

V. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.

BOWSER ON A WIRE

He Becomes Interested In Occult Science and Tries Mental Telegraphy

(Copyright, 1925, by C. B. Lewis.)

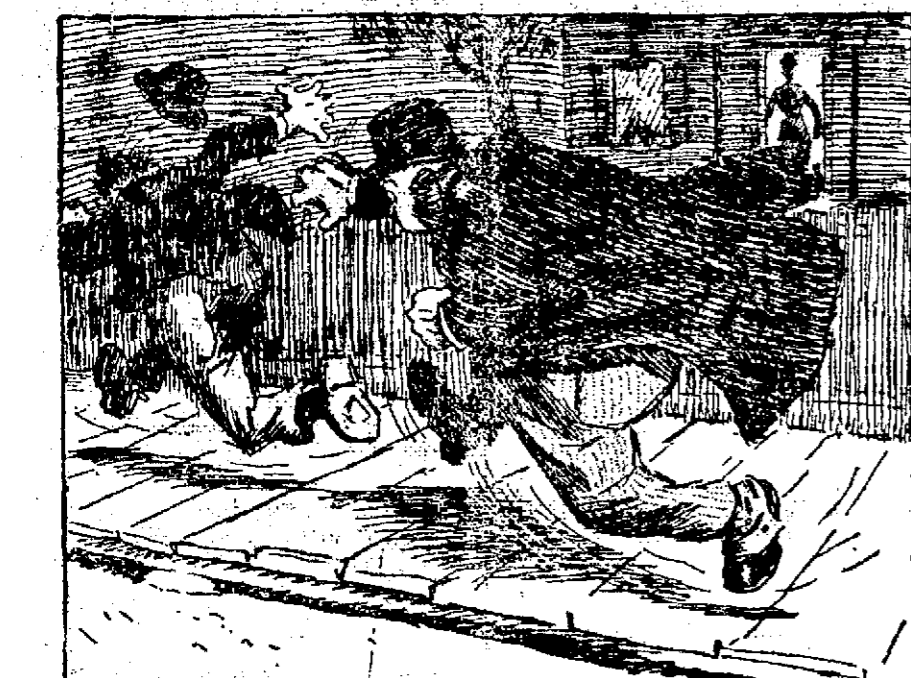
THAT Mr. Bowser had struck a new idea since leaving for the office in the morning was plain enough to Mrs. Bowser at first glance. He appeared languid and ethereal, or tried to, and when he spoke it was in a dreamy way, with his eyes looking into vacancy. He evidently wanted her to notice his demeanor and question him, but she waited for things to develop. At dinner he picked and slipped and sighed now and then as if in love, and when the meal had been finished he sat down and began reading a little book that he took from his pocket. At intervals as



"CAN'T YOU SEE THAT I AM COMMUNING WITH THE SPIRITUAL?"

he read he would lift his eyes to the ceiling and mutter to himself, and she finally took pity on him and inquired: "Have you got colic again tonight, dear?" "Colic!" he hoarsely exclaimed in reply as he lowered his eyes to her face. "Heavens, woman, but how your commonplace language rasps my soul!" "Yes, the word colic is commonplace enough, but if you are in pain why don't you say so and let me give you a dose of something?" "I am not in pain. Can't you see that I am communing with the spiritual—that I am seeking to rise above things earthly?" "What book is that?" "It is a work on the occult sciences, and I want you to read it after I get through. It tells of some wonderful things. Just now I am trying to get into mental communication with an old schoolmate of mine—Ben Hayes—who died five years ago."

"And what is the price of coal where he is?" innocently asked Mrs. Bowser. "Stop, woman—stop right there!"



THE TRAMP WAS GALLOPING AWAY FOR HIS LIFE, AND BEHIND HIM AND GAINING AT EVERY JUMP WAS BOWSER.

thundered Mr. Bowser as he rose up and pointed a finger at her. "If you take no interest in these things, you can at least show them with common decency. You are ready to laugh and sneer at me, of course, but I tell you there are things in the occult to mystify the wisest of us. I only regret that I did not become a student years ago." "Well, what does your old friend Ben say?" was asked after Mr. Bowser had settled down to business again. "Wait. I have found him. He recognizes me. He says—"

"Will you give a tramp something to eat, sir?" interrupted the cook as she put her head into the room.

"Yes, give him the whole house!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he wheeled on her and grew red clear up to his ears. He turned back to look at Mrs. Bowser, calculating to crush her if he saw signs of merriment, but she was holding on to herself, and he raised his eyes to the ceiling and sought to splice the broken wire. He was at it for three or four minutes, during which intervals the clock seemed hardly to tick and the cat held her breath.

"What about Ben?" Mrs. Bowser finally ventured to ask.

"I have found him again, and he greets me with a smile. We are now shaking hands. Now we walk arm in arm. Now he asks me—"

Bowser and the cat to the door on a run. They opened it in time to see the tramp galloping away for his life, and behind him and gaining at every jump was Mr. Bowser. Half an hour later he re-entered the house. His face was flushed, and he was still breathing hard.

"Well, did you get into communication with the tramp?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"None of your business," he blurted and vulgarly answered as he passed upstairs.

M. QUAD.

Professional Criticism.

"But," sneers the tattooed lady, "the contortionist is such a piece of vanity!" "I have never noticed it," argues the wild man. "He always seemed to me to be a perfectly modest, unassuming fellow."

"Unassuming!" exclaims the tattooed lady. "And half the time he is simply wrapped up in himself."—Judge.

That Hand.

If I might hold that hand again, clasped lovingly by mine, I'd little care what others sought—That hand I held, long since!

That hand! Oh, warm it was and soft! Soft! 'Twas so soft a thing! Ah, me! I'll hold it ne'er again—Four aces and a king!—Philadelphia Ledger.

MRS. DOLBY'S TALKS

The Deacon Looks Over the Family Almanac and Says Nothing

(Copyright, 1925, by John R. Haskins.)

DEACON DOLBY had pulled off his boots, with a grunt of satisfaction as each boot came off, and taken a seat in the big rocking chair and begun to feel that there was no place like home, when Mrs. Dolby suspended her sewing for a moment to look up and ask: "Deacon Dolby, what do you think of a man fifty years old and supposed to be a good man who will swear?" The deacon felt a chill go up his back, and he picked up a family almanac lying on the table and pretended to be much interested in its contents while wondering if he could be the guilty man.

"It was last fall," continued Mrs. Dolby, "and I only heard of it the other day, but it's just the same as if it happened this forenoon. You was sitting on the fence by the barn when a tin peddler came along the road and stopped to talk with you. I don't know what sort of story he told you, but all at once you started to laugh, you threw up your arms and your feet to haw, haw, haw, and you went over backward into the barnyard. As soon as you found that your neck wasn't broken you got up and used language. It was awful language. It was such language that the Widow Skinner shivered as she heard it, and the tin peddler whipped up his horse and drove on. I want to know what you've got to say about it. Some wives would have left the house without asking a question, but I'm willing to hear your excuses."

The deacon didn't have any. He remembered that October morning perfectly well. The tin peddler had stopped to tell him the latest joke, and it was so funny that a fall backward had been the result. Just what he said after getting up was not so clear, but he believed that he had done justice to the occasion. Mrs. Dolby waited two minutes for his answer, but she waited in vain. There was an increase of severity in her tones as she continued: "One night four weeks ago you came in from the barn all doubled up and said you had colic. I thought it very queer, that anybody should have colic in winter, but I gave you pepper sass and other things and put you to bed, and you got over it. I let it go at colic, and you never told me different, but I have the truth at last. I just got it today from Mr. Simpkins' hired man, Deacon Dolby, you deceived your wife! You went behind the cow and twisted her tail to make her move up, and she kicked you in the stomach with both feet to once. Why didn't you say so when you came into the house? I know why, because, as you lay on the stable floor, you yelled for the hired



"YOU WENT BEHIND THE COW AND TWISTED HER TAIL TO MAKE HER MOVE UP."

man to get the pitchfork and knock the cow's head off, and your language drove the man out of the barn on the run."

Mrs. Dolby had slightly exaggerated, but the deacon set his jaw as he remembered the occasion. He also indulged in a grim smile as he recalled a little performance in the stable next day, but he didn't think it best to enter into any wordy explanations. He simply increased his interest in the almanac and tried to forget that he was not alone.

"It wasn't over two weeks ago," resumed Mrs. Dolby, "that you went over to the sawmill to see about some lumber. When you came home, I spoke about the way you was wearing your hat, but you didn't say nothing. That night I found a bump on your head as big as a hen's egg. No wonder you had to cock your hat over on one ear. I've waited and waited for you to explain how you got that bump, but you haven't done so. I know how it was—heard all about it yesterday, and I can tell you that some wives wouldn't stand it a minute. When you went to the mill, you found a lot of folks skating on the pond. Old as you are, with your knees as stiff as gate hinges, you borrowed a pair of skates and went on the ice to show off. You hadn't skated a rod before your feet went up, and you struck on your head. I ain't saying that was any crime, but there are over thirty people who will make oath that after you went down you swore like a pirate and offered to lick any one there with a hand tied behind you. Deacon, are you going to beg my pardon and promise never to do so again?"

The deacon's hand instinctively went up to the spot where the bump had done business for ten days, but he made no reply. Had he started out to do so he would simply have mixed

things up, as his recollection was not clear as to what happened after he got the skates on. Mrs. Dolby kept her eyes on the back of his head while the old clock ticked a hundred times, and there were tears in her eyes as she shook her head and mused:

"I knew that no saw log had rolled over him and made that bump. And last week, only last Tuesday, he came home with his clothes almost torn off him and his face all scratched up and hinted around that one of Mr. Jacobs' steers had chased him through the woods. He was so lame that I milked the cow and brought in the wood myself that night, and I kept asking him if I shouldn't make him tea and toast. He never hinted that it was anything else but a steer, but Mrs. Barber was here this afternoon and told me all about it. He tried to slide down Golden Hill on a board, and he run into a lot of blackberry bushes and a treetop. It was ten minutes before he could say anything, and then—and then—"

The deacon waited, with his heart beating at its normal rate.

"And then he got up and whooped and hollered and jumped up and down and—and—"

There was a long minute of silence, and then the deacon slowly looked around and found Mrs. Dolby nodding in sleep. He turned to his almanac and read on for five minutes and then got up and laid his hand on her shoulder and said:

"Wake up. It's time to go to bed."

"Wh-wh did he do after he whooped and hollered?" she sleepily queried.

"Nothing, I guess."

"But there was more of it. Mrs. Barber said he—he—"

But the deacon led her to the bedroom door and then turned to wind up the clock and see the cat was put out doors. There was a grin on his face, and he felt that he had got off easy.

M. QUAD.



Interfering With Business.

Mrs. Woola—Tommy, you mustn't bother Rhine with that banana. I want him to hold still while I finish my ironing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One on Bad Bill.

Amber Pete—The boys played a good one on Bad Bill the other day. They bet him there was a chap over at Eagle Eye that he couldn't make throw up his hands.

Bowler Ben—Waal, did Bad Bill win? Amber Pete—No. When he got over here, he found the chap was an artless wonder in a side show.—Chicago News.

Variety.

Benedict—I've only been married since last October. Hecpeck—I suppose you've been married long enough to realize that the wife always wants to wear the trousers?

Benedict—Not always. Every now and then she wants a new dress to wear.—Philadelphia Press.

He Knew.

Teacher—What do you know about the stars, Willie? Willie—They're married. Teacher—Married? Who says so? Willie—My ma. Teacher—How does she know? Willie—Cause they stay out all night like pa does.—Comfort.

Lucky Baby.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Farkins, "baby has the colic. Isn't it lucky?"

"Lucky?"

"Yes. I'm sure it's too young to be operated on for appendicitis."—Washington Star.

Aeronautical.

"Pa, what's the difference between a balloon and an airship?"

"Why, my son, a balloon goes straight up, but nobody can tell where an airship is going until the earth bumps into it."—New York Herald.

His Own Barber.

"What do you put on your face after shaving?" asked the man who smelled of bay rum.

"Court plaster usually," replied the nervous chap gloomily.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Secret of Success.

Green—What are you doing now?

Brown—Running a grocery.

Green—Making a success of it?

Brown—Well, yes—in a small way.—Chicago News.

His Good Taste.

She—Your dog was trying to bite me, sir.

He (touching his hat)—Yes, madam. He has a sweet tooth.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Welcome Guest.

Howdy do, Miss Green?

What you been so long?

You dressed up mighty handsome. An' a-lookin' well an' strong.

Mighty glad to see you; waited many a day. Wishin' you'd git staided. A-visitin' dis way.

We had a heap of troubles; Reck you'd an' hear de news. It's like ole times to see you. An' you drives away de blues.

We'll aint de birds a-singin'. An' we'll bring de sunshine in. 'Cause we sholy 'preciates it When you comes a-visitin'.

—Washington Evening Star.



His Value.

"I'll wager she's thinking of me." "Shouldn't wonder, old chap. I offered her a penny for her thoughts, and she said they weren't worth it."—New York Journal.

Common Phrases.



"It showed on the face of it."

—Chicago News.

Those Tall Girls.



Cholly—Yes, indeed, my love for you has broadened me greatly.

Sweet Kathleen—It hasn't lengthened you out any, has it, Cholly?—New York Times.

Good Medicine.



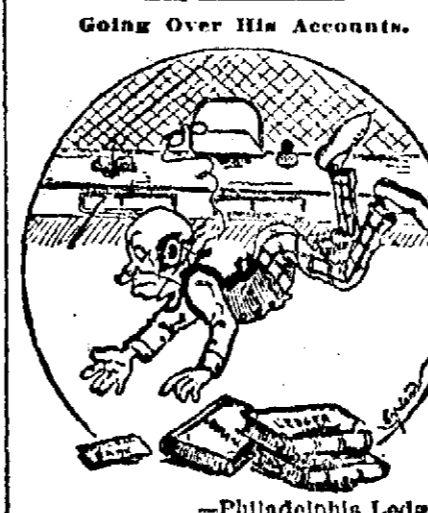
Doctor—Did those pink pills I left for little Willie seem to do him any good?

Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed, doctor. He's been a-sittin' up in bed all day a-playin' marbles with them.—San Francisco Examiner.

"Game to the End."



Going Over His Accounts.



—Philadelphia Ledger.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Ryer Beach and Little Bear's Head at *7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *7.30 a. m., *7.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Pine's Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at *10.35 and *11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Barker street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at *10.35 and *11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach *5.45, *6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at *7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, *7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *10.50, p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, *7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

*Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 1 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:15 a. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45, 7:15 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m., 12:00, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard

Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander

"Game to the End."

Doctor—Did those pink pills I left for little Willie seem to do him any good? Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed, doctor. He's been a-sittin' up in bed all day a-playin' marbles with them.—San Francisco Examiner.

His Own Barber.

"What do you put on your face after shaving?" asked the man who smelled of bay rum.

"Court plaster usually," replied the nervous chap gloomily.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Secret of Success.

Green—What are you doing now?

Brown—Running a grocery.

Green—Making a success of it?

Brown—Well, yes—in a small way.—Chicago News.

His Good Taste.

She—Your dog was trying to bite me, sir.

He (touching his hat)—Yes, madam. He has a sweet tooth.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Welcome Guest.

Howdy do, Miss Green?

What you been so long?

You dressed up mighty handsome. An' a-lookin' well an' strong.

Mighty glad to see you; waited many a day. Wishin' you'd git staided. A-visitin' dis way.

We had a heap of troubles; Reck you'd an' hear de news. It's like ole times to see you. An' you drives away de blues.

We'll aint de birds a-singin'. An' we'll bring de sunshine in. 'Cause we sholy 'preciates it When you comes a-visitin'.

—Washington Evening Star.

BOS ON & MAINE

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.50, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.23 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, *5.22, 5.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, *2.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.00 p. m. Sunday, *8.30 a. m.

For Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, *8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 r. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 5.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.50 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.50 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 7.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, *5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.41, a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.30 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 8.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.59, 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 10.04 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.23, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 10.12 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

*Via Dover & West Div.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—6.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.2 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.29 a. m., 12.53 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.05, 5.58 p. m.

Spring—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 5.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.52 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.13 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.45 a. m., 5.01 p. m.

Spring—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.16 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at *7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10.05 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at *10.35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at *6.05, *7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour until 10.05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

Notes: The car at from Fortis and Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performance at each house.

Sunday

H. SUSSMAN

For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's InterestsYou want local news! Read the Herald
we local news than all other local pa-
pers combined. Try it

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

A special despatch from Copenhagen to a New York paper says, "It is rumored in parliamentary circles that the Danish commission, which is now sitting in the West Indies, has sent home the most pessimistic views regarding the economic future of the islands if they remain in the possession of Denmark." Well, they will have to remain in the possession of Denmark until they are transferred to the custody of the United States, for no European power other than Denmark will be allowed to hold its flag over them. This, no doubt, is realized more fully now, by Denmark and any other power that has coveted possession of the rocky islets, than it was when the transfer of them to this country was barely defeated in the upper house of the Danish parliament a year or so ago. If Germany, as was suspected at that time, was influential in inducing Denmark's adverse decision, in hope to profit territorially thereby at a later date, recent events must have shown how hopeless any such anticipation is of fulfillment. The Danish islands are not of so great importance to this country, for a naval station, as they once were, but it is of the utmost importance that no other naval power should have a station there, and no other will have, either. The Danish parliamentary commission that was sent out after this country's offer of purchase was rejected, was instructed to investigate the existing conditions, and report upon methods of improving them; and if that commission, which is composed of opponents of the sale of the islands has to acknowledge that the conditions will not probably improve under Danish ownership, another tender of them to this country is likely to be made before the Panama canal is finished. Whenever the Danish flag does come down from over them, the stars and stripes will go up. Had this been as fully realized in Europe a year ago as it is today, the stars and stripes would have been flying over them now.

SPRING.

There are signs "about this time" that point to the certain presence of spring, but within city walls such absolutely convincing tidings as the failure of the maple sugar crop in Vermont and the departure of the Boston baseball teams for the preliminary practice in the south are necessary to convince us that the winter has really gone, and that in spite of the furies of sugar snow and an occasional crust of ice on sharp April mornings the season of budding flowers, of greening trees, of outdoor life and of the general re-appearance of things living has come. We in the cities know not so much of the extremes of temperature; the winter season is not so rigorous, and the dark, snowy months that drive the gregarious animal man to companionship are more easily endured where the dwellings of men have sprung up in groups. Yet there is no gain without loss; from now on the country, that word to conjure by from May till October, will claim its own, offering to its dwellers a far wider, more vivifying life than any metropolis can present.

To be sure, the floods are hardly over in Vermont and Maine and "mud time" is master of the roads down east and up north, the land

looks still bleak and bare. But the crows have cawed in the woods, and the robins have come, and the little birds without name, but with songs of infinite sweetness, perched on the tips of the swelling branches, have chirped for two weeks already. These mornings, when the mountains show their snowy tips at a distance of seventy miles, when, after the out-going of the ice, the rivers lie deep blue against the brown banks; when the sap stirs in the trees and in men's veins; these are the mornings when the countrymen upon their thousand hills have very little envy for the other children of the race cooped up in offices and great red brick dwellings.

In a few weeks the dwellers of the plains and mountains, where the sweep of the bracing winds and scent of the opening flowers and springing grass have full chance to surge, and blow and penetrate, will be given an opportunity for the enjoyment of nature that the city chap, gazing from his window upon some barren wall, some tailoring shop, some fearfully commonplace restaurant or broker's office, may well sigh for, but in vain. The city may be "all right," and the country have its disadvantages; it may be a land where the mercury freezes and the whole plain lies in winter buried in snow and permeated with cold; the muffled farmer may find the hours eternally long, and the return for his labors small; but nature has the habit of being in the element months most prodigiously improvident of her riches, and from now until the grim approach of the November squalls, the country and its inhabitants are the promised land and they that dwell therein.—Boston Transcript.

A VALUABLE LESSON IN THE
PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING.

How much happier might men be if they only knew when they have enough. Instead of struggling night and day for the thing men have joined into money, until at last they are exhausted into the grave, how much better off would they be and would the world be if they only knew when to quit.

But greed! Greed goads them on and on; keeps them ever struggling over hoarding—bartering their life's blood for something they cannot carry with them, and are usually too tired and infirm to enjoy when at last nature yields to the excessive demands that have been made upon it.

The object of mankind is to procure happiness, either here or hereafter. This is just as much the object of the man who starts out in pursuit of wealth, and he might at last find his object—if he only knew when to stop. It lies somewhere along life's pathway but in his mad pursuit of riches he rushes by it. When it last he reaches the end of the course he finds that he has gained not happiness—but merely wealth. He has gathered only dead sea fruit instead.

Such is the experience of the average man who starts out with the idea that wealth alone brings happiness. He learns too late his mistake—all because he didn't know when to quit.

Not so in the case of one prominent Georgian, who considerably before he has entered the evening of life has divested himself of all business cares, retires on an ample but not opulent fortune and proposes to give nature a chance to recuperate and himself an opportunity to enjoy some of the fruits of his industry.

His man is Hon. T. J. Carling, of Macon, the founder of that city's street railway system and a man who for twenty-five years has been active in the business, industrial and political life of that city. Indeed, no man has led a busier life than he and no man has been worth more to the community in which he lived.

It used to be asked of Col. Carling, "Will he never wear out?" He would have, of course, had he not known when to quit. But he knew—he stopped when he had accumulated just a little more than he could possibly hope to spend in the balance of life allotted to him, and, at the same time, leave something behind for others.

The street railway interests of Macon having been recently reorganized on a basis highly satisfactory and profitable to Colonel Carling, he gave up the management of these properties for which he had worked so long and faithfully, and sat down to let them work for him henceforth. He will now go abroad to see and enjoy the beauties of the world that for fifty years have been denied him. Twenty-five years of that time he has been under high pressure—and his efforts have not been in vain. But he has shut off steam, and proposes to glide down the river of life at little slower speed, taking time to gather some flowers along the way. Surely in this way may he not look forward to at least twenty-five years of ease

and happiness as an offset to the twenty-five years of toil and struggle and deprivation that have been his lot since he attained manhood?

In putting aside active business cares to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labor, Colonel Carling shows the manner of man he is by paying this delicate and deserved tribute to his life's partner, the good woman who has been his inspiration throughout, who has been his companion in poverty, who has shared his sorrows—and who is now to share in full measure the happiness that a life of well directed industry has brought.

"When I was struggling to get a foothold in the world my wife denied herself the luxuries of life, and economized and helped me in every way she could. Now that I have succeeded as much as I care to succeed, so far as business is concerned, I propose to spend the rest of my life doing just as she wants to do. Wherever she wishes to go I shall gladly go with her, and give her all the happiness within my power."

What beautiful philosophy is this that teaches a man when to quit. That enables him to achieve both marked success and happiness.—Atlanta Constitution.

SOME OF MILIONAIRE SWIFT'S
SUCCESS MAXIMS.

Here are some of the maxims of G. F. Swift, the millionaire packer, who recently died, by following which he believed any man could win success:

Don't drink.

No man, however rich, has enough money to waste in putting on style.

The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

The man who doesn't know his business from the top clean down to the bottom isn't any kind of a business man.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone and never will be.

No young man is rich enough to make 25-cent cigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

You can never make a big success working for anybody else.

TRAMP FROM CHOICE.

After an absence of twelve years, a M. Strong, railroad man, newspaper writer and "tramp from choice," has once more found his way to Atlanta, (says the Atlanta Constitution.)

A rather unique character is Strong. He has a penchant for war if there is "trouble" anywhere. Strong throws up his job, packs his rifle and is away, and he generally is successful in reaching the scene of operations. He has received two war medals from England, the "Star of Egypt" for service with Wolsey's expedition to the relief of "Chinese" Gordon and the Ashantee campaign in Africa, and is entitled to a third for service during the last Boer war. He was mixed up in a revolution in Guatemala and another in Brazil served with the insurgents in the "ten years war" in Cuba and is a veteran of the Civil war.

Mr. Strong is known in the newspaper offices of the north and east as "the tramp," not of the commonly accepted Weary Willie type, for he always earns enough to satisfy his modest needs and dresses and acts like a gentleman, but simply because of his roving propensity. Just now he is looking for railroad work and meanwhile is writing railroad stories and reminiscences of his last war service.

OLDEST STATION AGENT.

Morris H. Smith of North Hampton on Tuesday completed forty-seven years of continuous service as station agent of North Hampton, and is the senior of such officials on the Eastern division of the Boston and Maine road.

Worms?
Many children are troubled with worms, and it is true for something else. A few doses of True's Worm Elixir will expel them if they exist, and give a valuable tonic if there are no worms. See at Dr. J. P. KELLY & CO., Auburn, Mass.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Death Of Mrs. Carrana A. Kelly
After A Short Illness.Academy Track And Baseball Teams
Settling Down To Work.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From
Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, April 1.

The death of Mrs. Carrana A. Kelly, widow of Josiah B. Kelly, occurred at her home on Forest street this morning. Mrs. Kelly had been ill only four days with pneumonia, which was the direct cause of her death, although she suffered with a complication of diseases. She was fifty-seven years of age and was born in Boston. She passed the greater part of her life in Stratham, coming here two years ago. She is survived by two sons and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at Stratham, Saturday afternoon.

The academy reopened for the spring term today. Tomorrow the track team and baseball candidates will be called out. The former team will have eight weeks of hard practice in preparation for the Andover meet. Coach George S. Conners hopes to have a strong team this spring as he has a lot of excellent material on hand. W. I. Butterfield, the crack half-miler, who was operated on last spring for appendicitis, and who has never fully recovered, has re-entered school, but he will not be strong enough to run this spring.

The baseball team opens the season next Wednesday with the University of Maine nine. The men have not even practiced together, and while the prospects of the team are not known for that reason, they are supposed to be poor. Pitcher F. R. Cook has been sick and he will not be able to play for three weeks. Catch Robinson will arrive from Boston tomorrow.

Considerable work has been done on the two new halls of the academy, Hoyt and Alumni, the past winter. In the former, the plastering is finished, the electric wiring is done, as is the piping, and the carpenters have completed their work around the windows and doors. The painters today began their work on the outside of the building. At Alumni hall, the plasterers have practically finished. The ceiling is magnificent and is said to have cost \$5000. The wiring and piping is done and the carpenters will soon begin their work.

At a meeting of the board of selectmen last evening these re-appointments were made for the ensuing year:

Chief of the fire department—William Flanagan;

First assistant—George H. Carter; Second assistant—Walter T. Jener;

Town physician—Dr. Herbert C. Day; Member of board of health for three years—A. S. French; Weigher, Daniel Elliott.

Tomorrow evening will be a gala night for Sagamore lodge, I. O. O. F. The lodges of Epping and Newfields will be present. The second degree will be conferred on several candidates and a banquet will be served.

The Commercial club, an organization of young business men, will close its season tomorrow evening with a particularly pleasing dancing party in Unity hall. Nason's orchestra of Newburyport will furnish music.

This afternoon Rev. Edward Green of the Unitarian church gave his weekly Lenten talk. His subject was "Among Friends."

Deer are seemingly very plenty in Brentwood this spring. Yesterday John Car saw a herd of six within 100 yards of his house. As many as eight have been counted in one flock.

Exeter was in darkness for the early part of last evening, the electric lights being out. In stores lighted in that manner it was a great inconvenience, for it was necessary to secure lamps for the emergency.

The regular meeting of the First Parish club of the First Congrega-

The Cost of Repairs
is reduced to a minimum when a Jas. Boss Watch Case protects the works of the watch from dust and dampness, jolt and jar.

JAS. BOSS
DIFFERENTIAL
GOLD Watch Cases

are far stronger than solid gold cases, absolutely close fitting, do not get out of shape, or lose their rigidity. Fully guaranteed for 25 years. So make sure you pay for a movement, be sure to have it protected with a Jas. Boss Case. The original gold lined case and the only one proved by 25 years of service. Write us for a booklet.

This Mark is Stamped in Every Boss Case.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

Thursday Evening, April 2d.

JACOB LITT'S

Magnificent New Production of the
Perennial Success,

In Old Kentucky!

THE ORIGINAL FIDELITY
BRASS BAND.

THE GREAT HORSE RACE.

THE STRONGEST CAST EVER
EMPLOYED IN THE PLAY.AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
THIS SEASON.

Prices..... 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office,
Tuesday morning, March 31st.

Friday Evening, April 3d.

The Season's Most Notable Event!

ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIS-
TINGUISHED ACTRESS,

Mrs. LeMoine

IN GLEN MACDONOUGH'S suc-
CESSFUL COMEDY,AMONG
THOSE
PRESENTDirect from its run at the Garden
Theatre, New York City.

Management of George H. Brown.

Prices For This Engagement:

35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office,
Wednesday morning, April 1st.

Friday Evening, April 10th

CHARLES FROHMAN

PRESENTS

John
Drew

IN

THE MUMMY

— AND —

THE HUMMING BIRD

BY ISAAC HENDERSON.

ENTIRE EMPIRE THEATRE, NEW
YORK, CAST AND PRODUCTION.

Prices... 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office,
Wednesday morning, April 8th.

YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as at W. H. Smith's on any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday.

LABOR UNION
DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres., James McCarthy;
Rec. Sec., Timothy Conners;
Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.
Composed of delegates from all the
local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last
Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and
fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 400.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Holt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Pelore hall second Sat-
urday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each
month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each
month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 300.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William D. Brown.
Meets in Huberman hall, first and
third Sundays of each month.

HOB-CARRIERS.
Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 33 Market street, first Monday
of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of
the month in Longshoremen's hall,
Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in
each month in Longshoremen's hall,
Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first
Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at
A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and
fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere. Coughlin;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of
each month in Longshoremen's hall,
Market street.

BOTTLEERS.
Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays
of each month at Pelore hall, High
street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays
of the month, at 33 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles R. Whitehouse;
Sec., James B. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of
each month in Red Men's hall.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS
UNION NO. 14.**
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amerson.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second
Thursday of the month.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.
Pres., Fred C. Horner;
Sec., Charles W. Neal.
Meets the first Friday of the
month at Good Templars' hall.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS
UNION.**
Pres., F. H. Thompson;
Rec. Sec., James A. McCarthy;
Fin. Sec., George D. Richardson.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR
AND TURNING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is
again prepared to take charge and keep
in order each lot in any of the cemeteries of the
city as may be intrusted to his care. He will
also give careful attention to the turning and
grading of lots, also to the cleaning of monuments
and headstones, and the removal of bodies,
in addition to work at the cemeteries he will
do turning and grading in the city at short
notice.

Cemetery lots for sale; also Loans and Trust.
Orders left at his residence, corner of Rich-
ards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left
with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher
at Market street, will receive prompt attention
at short notice.

M. J. GRIFFIN

NOT ILL-TREATED

Deer Isle Yachtsmen Em-
phatically Deny Reports.

Their Experiences On Cup De-
fenders Have Been Pleasant.

Best Of Feeling Always Existed Be-
tween Owners And Crews.

Ellsworth, Me., April 1.—In an interview bearing upon conflicting stories which have appeared in print recently with reference to the attitude of Deer Isle sailors toward cup defenders, Captain E. P. Weed, of Stonington, who has been largely responsible for many cup yacht crews, states that every man who has sailed on a champion ninety-footer is more than pleased. "Our boys who have sailed cup defenders," says Captain Weed, "have received the best of treatment in every respect."

Captain Weed is reputed to know every sailor at Deer Isle by name, and not only has he had a part in selecting crews for cup defenders but also in naming men for other responsible positions in the yachting world. Captain Weed says: "The Deer Isle boys have been very successful in yachting, and the credit for their success, apart from their own native ability, is largely due to C. Oliver Melin, Captain Hank Hall and Captain Charles Barr. These gentlemen gave them the best training that yachtsmen could have. Our boys who have sailed in cup defenders always received the best of treatment in every respect, and everyone of them is more than pleased."

"Nearly all of our men are engaged in the fall and it would be hard to find enough suitable men after Jan. 1 to make one fourth of a crew for a cup defender. An offer to ship for the Constitution, made to three or four yachtsmen here, had to be declined as all of them had previously engaged for other yachts. There has been no talk of shipping a crew of Deer Isle boys for any of the races this year."

"The newspaper talk about ill-treatment, poor fare, etc., is all bosh; no such reports have been made by any of our former cup defender boys. The chances are that the parties who spun the yarn are deck swabs who were never on the deck of a cup defender."

THE DAM BROKE.

And a Deluge Descended Upon Lit-
tle Village of Roxbury.

Northfield, Vt., April 1.—By the breaking of the "watch factory" dam at the hamlet of Roxbury, south of here today, millions of gallons of water rushed out of Dog river and flooded not only the roads and houses at the village of Roxbury, but also descended to the meadows beyond and caused much damage.

The people of Roxbury were caught in a trap. About six o'clock when the business of the community was just being started the noise of a great rending of earth and stones was heard, quickly followed by the roar of an immense volume of water swiftly rushing upon them from near the source of Dog river. Many people walking along the roads in the path of the coming water, were swept from their feet. All managed to escape drowning and none were injured.

Before the flood had ceased to move down upon the hamlet there was water to the depth of five feet in the main street and in the nearby thoroughfares, while the houses and farm dwellings along the route of the flood were drenched with water. At the passenger station of the Central Vermont railroad the water went high above the passenger platform and flooded the waiting rooms and telegraph office. By noon the water had begun to subside.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Fierce Battle Between Revenue Of-
ficers and Smugglers.

Jersey City, N. J., April 1.—While Revenue Inspector Driscoll was on watch at the end of the Manhattan pier last night fifteen sailors started down the plank from the Phoenix line steamship St. Nicholas, march-
ing shoulder to shoulder with a

quantity of Sumatra tobacco concealed in their pockets. Driscoll, who suspected their intention, called upon them to halt. Instead the fifteen men at once set upon the revenue officer and throwing him to the ground, began kicking him. The noise of the scuffle brought two other government agents to the scene and the smugglers at once ran for the street. Then ensued a desperate struggle between the revenue men and the smugglers. The former, seeing that they were greatly outnumbered, drew their revolvers and poured after the escaping smugglers a rain of shots which awakened the neighborhood and drew a big crowd to the scene. On a dead run the sailors made for the end of the pier with the officers in full pursuit.

Most of the smugglers carried knives which they drew menacingly as they neared the crowd which had gathered to intercept them and dashed through the crowd as it gave way, all but three of them escaping. The prisoners were at once taken back to the end of the pier where a search revealed fifteen pounds of tobacco valued at about \$60 in their pockets.

CARROLL MAKES A BID.

He Will Pay \$30,000 For the Corbett-
Jeffries Fistic Contest.

Chicago, April 1.—The Tribune today says:

Paddy Carroll, a local fight promoter, has telegraphed a \$30,000 bid for the Jeffries-Corbett heavyweight championship battle to Harry Corbett of San Francisco.

The bids for the contest, according to the articles of agreement, are to be opened by Harry Corbett in San Francisco and by Tom O'Rourke in New York today. Carroll's banker is John R. Scott, vice president and general manager of the Georgia Portland Cement company. In a letter from Scott last night Carroll was told to bid \$30,000 for the fight to take place in Havana early in December. If the time is too far off to suit the fighters Carroll is advised to offer \$25,000 for the fight to take place in Atlanta in June.

CAMBRIDGE THE WINNER.

Defeats Oxford in the Annual
Boat Race With Great Ease.

Putney, England, April 1.—Cambridge defeated Oxford in the annual boat race on the Thames today by six lengths. Oxford, although hopelessly beaten, rowed out the course in good form.

One of the Oxford crew is an American, D. Milburn, son of John G. Milburn of Buffalo.

The official time for the boat race was 19 minutes 31 1/2 seconds.

A COMPROMISE.

Concord Quarry Owners and Their
Employees Come to An Agree-
ment.

Concord, April 1.—At a conference last evening between committees representing the quarry owners of this city and the employees, the 'eight hours work with nine hours pay' scale was adopted and the employees on the other hand conceded the monthly payment plan. The agreement will settle matters of this kind in Concord until May 1, 1905.

RINGLING'S LOSS.

Little Indian Elephant Sultan Dies
In a Box Car.

Chicago, April 1.—Sultan, the half-grown Indian elephant of Ringling Brothers' menagerie died in a box car yesterday just before being taken to the Coliseum. With the herd of thirty, the little seven foot elephant had just arrived from Baraboo, the winter quarters of the circus.

SUGAR GOES DOWN.

Prices On All Refined Grades Re-
duced in New York.

New York, April 1.—The prices of all grades of refined sugars were reduced five cents per 100 pounds today.

GOVERNOR SIGNS IT.

Concord, April 1.—Governor Bachelder signed the Barr bill for an armory to be located in Manchester this forenoon.

DIDN'T FOOL US, THOUGH!

The editor's trials are doubled on April 1 dodging April fool's items. The first to arrive was the unsigned notice of the engagement of two well known Nashua young people—Nashua Press.

"Yes, we got one of them, too, but it didn't get by us."



WAY DOWN EAST.

Way Down East, as attractive as ever with its clever admixture of humor and pathos, was the Music hall production on Wednesday evening and pleased the large audience there assembled fully as much as it did when it was first presented in this city three years ago.

Way Down East is one of those plays which never lose their popularity. Of the same general class as The Old Homestead, it is, all things considered, much better than that popular comedy and is far superior to the average rural drama. It is a play with what the analytical critics call a "genuine human interest" and its character delineations are absolutely true to life. It possesses real literary merit, is at times intensely dramatic and its story is most interesting from start to finish. The company presented by Mr. Brady this season is fully equal to those which have previously appeared in Way Down East. Miss Hopkins was charming as Anna Moore and Mr. Ringel did excellent work in the role of Squire Amasa Bartlett, as did Mr. Drew in that of the squire's son David. Mr. Nelson's Hil Hollar was irresistibly funny and the village choir gave the audience the same pleasure as of old.

AT MUSIC HALL TONIGHT.

Unquestionably the greatest money winner of recent years in a theatrical sense is In Old Kentucky. It has now reached its tenth season and apparently its popularity is as great as ever. It is a play in a thousand. People do not seem to grow tired of it. It has been played many number of times in almost every city and town in America, and yet its receipts last season were greater than any year in its entire history. This season a bigger and more elaborate production of the play has been made than ever before and a cast of exceptional strength secured. For long engagements will be played by this company in Chicago, Boston and New York. One reason for In Old Kentucky's continued success is the fact that Jacob Litt has never at tempted to cheapen the attraction in any way, but has always kept it keyed up to a high standard of excellence. There is probably no play on the American stage today that has been presented continuously for ten seasons to as great financial returns as has this play. The piece has made a name for itself in the annals of the American stage. It will be given at Music hall this (Thursday) evening.

GOOD THINGS SAID OF IT.

Here are some of the good things said by the Manchester Union of Mrs. LeMoine and her play, Among Those Present, to be seen at Music hall tomorrow (Friday) evening:

It is needless to say that, as is always the work of Mrs. LeMoine, the play was beautifully done. Mrs. LeMoine has picked out an exceptionally strong company and the drama from beginning to end is an effort steeped in the atmosphere of literary and dramatic excellence. Probably there is not on the American stage a woman so gifted in all that goes to make up the artistic actress. Being a lady who is personally charming and endowed with the highest mentality, Mrs. LeMoine is peculiarly able to give an intelligent interpretation to whatever part she assigns herself.

Mrs. LeMoine had the satisfaction of seeing one of Manchester's best audiences—the book-reading people, mostly, who appreciate the best there is on the stage of today. In fact, from the small expectations of a few days ago, grew a substantial gathering of people, who not only relished the bright dialogues and prettily set scenes, but rewarded Mrs. LeMoine with several recalls at the end of the third act, where transpired the only climax of the play which suggested a thrill. As a literary production and an artistic success Among Those Present kept its promise.

JOHN DREW.

A representative audience ought to

great Mr. Drew at Music hall on Fri-
day evening, April 10, when he will
give the first presentation here of
his comedy-drama, The Mummy and
the Humming Bird. The star plays
the role of a scientist, married to a
woman some years his junior. With-
out intent, and taken up with his ex-
periments, he neglects her, though
possessing real affection for her. She
is a moment of weakness turns to
"the humming bird," an Italian poet,
who soothes her for a time. She finally
agrees to elope with him, but he is
foiled in his runaway plan by a
young Italian who knew him in his
native land, and recognizes him by
his Mephisto laugh. Mr. Drew's support
this season is the best that he has
ever had. The piece ran for
three months at the Empire theatre,
New York, whence it will return after
a tour of the large cities.

VINEGAR BUYER'S CAST.

The following is the complete cast
of characters in The Vinegar Buyer,
the new three act comedy, which
Liebler Co. have had Herbert Hall
Winslow write for Ezra Kendall's
starting tour:

Joe Miller, Ezra Kendall; Sandy
Talbot, Charles Bowser; Aleck
Strippe, Ed. Chapman; Walter Tal-
bot, Walter Thomas; William Henry
Strippe, Roy Fairchild; Bob Bascom,
John D. Garrick; John Burgrave,
Harry Hannon; James, Butler at Mrs.
Arlington's, Frank A. Howson, Jr.;
Mrs. Arlington, Ida Darling; Mildred
Arlington, Lottie Alter; Mirandy
Talbot, Marion Abbott; Janie, Rose
Norris.

A LAUGH-MAKER.

There are plays that one sees
often and always promises himself
to see just once more. Peck's Bad
Boy is in that category. Age seems
to have no effect on this most mis-
chievous of youngsters, who yearly
learns new pranks, finds new tricks
to play on the groceryman, original
methods to bother his pa, makes life
hiresome for the policeman and when
it comes to making love, is just too
lovely—so his best girl thinks. Man-
ager George W. Heath possesses a
knack for getting the right players
for the right parts. The artist who
seems to have been born for the part
of the groceryman will portray that
part for the ninth season, while in
the remaining portion of the cast are
to be found other favorites.

WHY ROBSON WENT ON THE
STAGE.

Stuart Robson, the actor, and Ar-
thur Pue Gorman, the senator from
Maryland ran away from their homes
in Baltimore together so many years
ago that neither will fix the exact
date, says a writer in the Chicago
tribune. Gorman got a job as page
in the senate, while Robson hung
round the capital for a couple of
weeks without anything to do. "Rob"
said young Gorman, one afternoon,
"if you'll go and see Dan Webster
tomorrow morning he'll fix you with
a job."

The godlike Daniel was then in
the height of his fame, and Rob-
son confesses that he was frightened
when he went to see the great man.
But Webster was as good as his
word, and Robson was appointed a
page in the senate within a week.
Senator Webster got Senators Jef-
ferson Davis and Robert Toombs of
Georgia, to act as sponsors for his
protégé. Robson served two terms
as a senate page. Then, through the
good offices of some friends who
knew his ambition to shine as an
actor, Robson got an offer from John
Sleeper Clarke and Edwin Booth to
join their company for a tour
through Virginia in Shakespearean
plays. Robson was undecided, when
one day he met Daniel Webster on
the steps of the Capitol and asked
his advice.

"Take the offer," said Daniel
"You were cut out for an actor, not
for a statesman. I saw you pretend-
ing to laugh today at one of Andrew
Johnson's jokes, and your laughter
was so natural that, for a moment
I almost fooled me. Go on the
stage, my boy. That's where you be-
long."

And so, taking the advice of Web-
ster, Robson went on the stage. And
he has been on the stage ever since.

THEATRICAL TID-BITS.

Ezra Kendall, who comes here soon
in his new, three-act comedy The
Vinegar Buyer, is one of the few
comedians on the stage who uses
no make up whatever. It takes him
about four minutes to prepare for
the stage. All the change of cos-
tume he makes consists of that old
coat and hat, an old style necktie
and shoes that have seen about
twenty summers. Then he runs his
hands through his gray hair and all

is ready. Not a dab of rouge goes
on his face.

Mrs. LeMoine was entertained by
many noted society folk during her
recent engagement in Among Those
Present at Newport.

Maurice Campbell announces that
he will next season send The Sword
of the King on tour in the Stair and
Tavin houses. Eugenie Blair will
probably appear in the role that
Henrietta Crosman is so successfully
playing.

Robert Edison has accepted a new
play, as yet unnamed, by Charles
Bradley, business manager of the
Bostonians, and will next season be
seen in the piece, which is a drama
placed near Richmond, Va., just
previous to the Civil war.

Hobart Bosworth will this spring
succeed White Whitlesey as lead-
ing man with Henrietta Crosman.

Daniel Sully has closed a success-
ful season in The Old Mill Stream,
and after passing the summer on his
farm in the Catskills, will resume
acting in that play on Sept. 7.

Ezra Kendall had them screaming
with laughter at the Museum in Bos-
ton on Monday night. It was a great
welcome for The Vinegar Buyer and
a greater one for Mr. Kendall. He
is vastly funnier in this comedy than
he was in vaudeville, and the speech-
es which he made between the acts
caught the house from the start.

John Drew has scored a greater
hit in Boston than he has known
there in several seasons, and The
Mummy and the Humming Bird has
been attracting brilliant audiences at
the Holles. The surprise of the pro-
duction has been the organ grinder
of Lionel Barrymore. Guy Standing
also has scored a hit.

Harry Woodruff has been engaged
by Maurice Campbell to play Orlan-
do in Henrietta Crosman's revival of
As You Like It, which will be seen
at the Manhattan theatre in New
York early next season. As far as
possible the cast will be the same
as that which presented the play
last year.

The flower of In Old Kentucky is
Miss Bessie Barriscale, who enacts
the role of "Madge Brerly," a mount-
ain girl. Miss Barriscale is very
vixenous and charms with the fresh-
ness and fragrance she imparts to
her acting. Jacob Litt, who pro-
duces In Old Kentucky, got this
lovely young woman from one of
Proctor's stock companies only a
short time since. She is only seven-
teen years old. She has several ac-
quaintances in this city.

City government meeting tonight.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Speculation As to How License Law
Will Affect Some Grocers.

What will become of the grocers
who sell liquor, and how will they
vote at the election next month? These
are queries which both sides in
the license fight are asking. Ever
since the days of Captain Kidd
spirited liquors have been reck-
oned as groceries by many traders.

In former times, when there was
more direct bartering, spirits were
exchanged for farmers' produce as a
matter of regular business. When
the use of malt liquors in New Eng-
land began to develop, many gro-
cers sold ales to meet the demand.
Thirty years ago, the grocer in Port-
smouth who did not keep liquor was
in exception. Along in the seven-
ties and early eighties, however,
through a change of public opinion,
many of the older firms eliminated
liquor from their stocks and dropped
the expressive legend, "West India
Goods", from their signs.

Still, there exist today some stores
which keep both spirituous and mal-
liguors in connection with flour, cof-
fee and other staples of domestic
consumption and deliver them to
customers. How many of these will
consider that their profits warrant
them to take out either a bar trade
or bottle trade license if the city
votes "yes" remains to be seen. They
cannot expect to continue their pres-
ent mode of business should the city
go in favor of license, and they
would probably like to know what
will be the attitude of the authorities
towards them should Portsmouth
vote "no." Under the Massachusetts
acts law there is a special class of
grocers' licenses which are, how-
ever, granted in few instances out-
side of Boston, for in other cities
the number of licenses being more
limited, the demands for the total
number of bar trade is so large that
commissioners pass over grocers.

Birdock Blood Bitters gives a man
a clear head an active brain, a
strong, vigorous body—makes him
fit for the battle of life.

Conditions Made By the Donor in
Presenting It to the City.

In response to a request for the re-
strictions placed on Haven park by
the donor, the late Miss Eliza Apple-
ton Haven, this discussion being
brought on by the decision to locate
the statue to Gen. Fitz John Porter
herein, the Herald gives the fol-
lowing extracts:

1. No public street or highway
shall be made through the park, to
be used as a thoroughfare, and no
stream nor horse railway, nor con-
struction for like purposes shall be
laid out, through, or over any part
of said park.

2. The rise of ground on the land
not to be leveled, but the eminence
always to be kept.

3. None of the elm, maple, oak,
beech, hemlock, pine or spruce trees
to be cut down, unless their removal
becomes necessary for the preserva-
tion or growth of the other trees,
or unless they become dangerous by
decay or accident.

4. The well of water on the lot al-
ways to be kept in order.

5. All birds in said park to be
protected.

6. No firing of cannons, guns, pis-
tols nor any firearms nor crackers
shall be allowed in the park. No
military or civil encampment, parade,
drill, review nor procession nor
other military or civil evolutions
shall be had or performed within
said park or in any of the avenues
within its limits, except in case of
riot or insurrection.

7. No pavilion, kiask, gunhouse,
museum, stable, shed or other build-
ings shall be erected or maintained
within said park.

8. No hawkers, peddlers or huck-
ster or other person offering or ex-
posing for sale any goods or wares
shall be allowed in said park or in
any of the avenues within its limits.

9. No placards, advertisements,
bills nor notices of any kind to be
posted or otherwise displayed in any
part of said park or its avenues nor
on either side of the fences sur-
rounding the park. My trustees are
hereby directed so to frame the con-
veyance, as most effectually to se-
cure the performance of these con-
ditions and restrictions and also are
authorized to make such other con-
ditions and restrictions as in their
opinion will best carry out my wish-
es.

The above are the restrictions in
full. If the statue is to be dedicated
with military honors, as would seem
to be likely, then, according to the
second clause of Section 6, the
"military.... parade.... or proces-
sion" cannot perform the same
"within said park or in any of the
avenues within its limits." Obviously,
then, such exercises must be in the
street.

CITY BRIEFS.

Fishermen's Joy.

The green is showing in the elms.
Today is more like March than
April.

Don't shed your winter flannels
just yet.

This has been a great season for
music hall.

The street sprinklers are needed
again today.

March certainly brought its due
proportion of rain.

The "cold-fingered gull" has ap-
peared in Portsmouth.

How many brick lined hats did
you kick over on Wednesday?

Really now, what sort of weather
is this the weather man is Spring-
ing on us?

The present legislature has been a
record breaker in point of time con-
sumed in its long session.

More heavy machinery for the
Light and Power company has been
going through the streets today.

The Busy Bees have a sale and en-
tertainment this (Thursday) even-
ing at the Pearl street church vestry.
Admission, 5 cents.

The weather man hasn't quite got
ready yet to let the householder for-
get to build the furnace fire.

THEY EXPECT TO WIN.

The Company B basketball team
will go to Amesbury, Mass., on Sat-
urday, to play a return game with
the Father Matthews team of that
place. The militia men are confident
of defeating the Carriage City play-
ers on their own floor.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, consti-
pation, biliousness and the many ailments aris-
ing from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels.
Ripans Tablets. They have a powerful laxative
action, and their timely aid removes the ne-
cessity of calling a physician for many little
troubles of the bowels. They go straight to
the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress,
cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give
the system a general tonic. The Five Star
tablet is enough for an ordinary case. For
any but a severe case, a box of Ripans
is all that is needed.

Men and Women.

Use the Five Star for all ailments of the
stomach, liver and bowels. It is a powerful
laxative, and its timely aid removes the ne-
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is all that is needed.

W. E. Paul

RANGES

—AND—

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a
first-class Kitchen Furnish-
ing Store, such as Tinware
(both grades), Enameled
Ware (both grades), Nickel
Ware, Wooden Ware, Cut-
lery, Lamps, Oil Heaters,
Carpet Sweepers, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Cake
Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be
found on the 6c and
10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

64 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence, 93 State St.
Office, 25 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side en-
trance, No. 2 Hanover street,
or at residence, cor. New
Vanguard street and Raynes
avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable
In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller
avenue, or 11 Gates street will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, consti-
pation, biliousness and the many ailments aris-
ing from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels.
Ripans Tablets. They have a powerful laxative
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the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress,
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the system a general tonic. The Five Star
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cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give
the system a general tonic. The Five Star
tablet is enough for an ordinary case. For
any but a severe case, a box of Ripans
is all that is needed.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

W. Not, What Better Proof Can Portsmouth Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Portsmouth citizen.

The testimony of a neighbor.

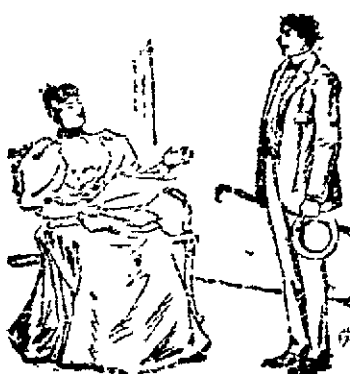
You can readily investigate it.

The proof should convince you.

Mr. Lemuel White, of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor of the B. & M. R. R., says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years; at first there were pains and aches in the small of my back; then annoyances from the kidney secretions set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me and procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidneys right away. The urinary difficulty was the first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably without experiencing that jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the less clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above cement in
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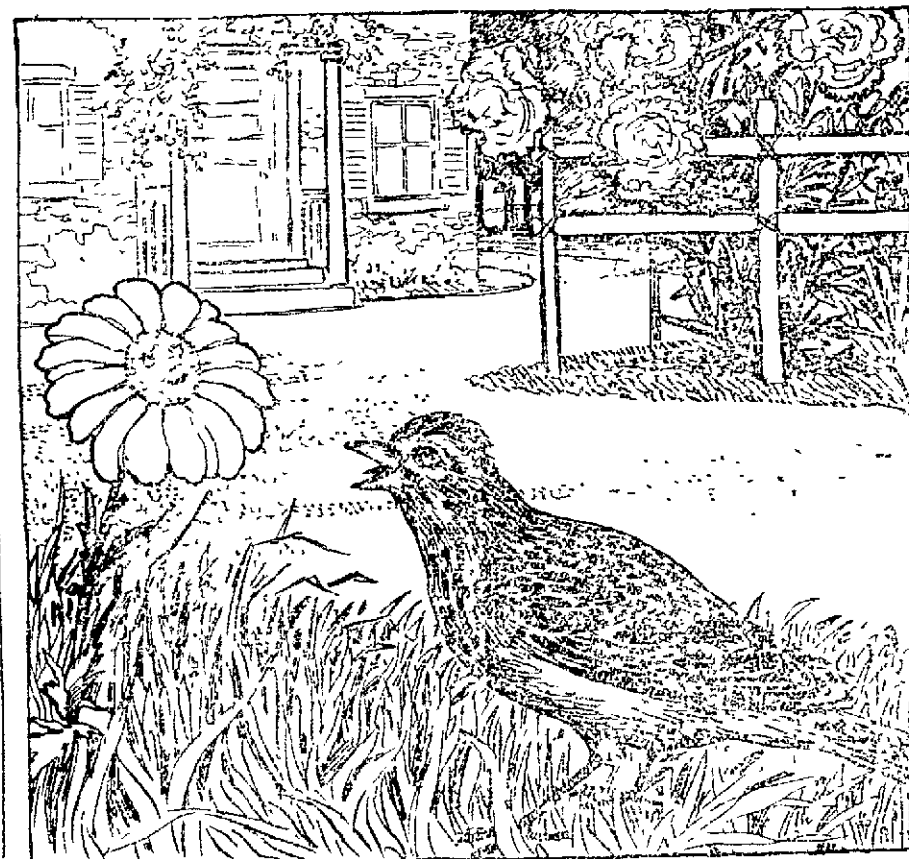
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THE DAISY

A Fairy Tale

By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

NOW listen. In the country close by the roadside stood a pleasant house. You have seen one like it no doubt very often. In front lay a little garden enclosed in palings and full of blooming flowers. Near the hedge in the soft green grass grew a little daisy. The sun shone as brightly and warmly upon her as upon the large and beautiful garden flowers, so the daisy grew from hour to hour. Every morning she unfolded her little white petals like shining rays round the little golden sun in the center of the flower. She never thought of being unseen down in the grass or that she was only a poor, insignificant flower. She felt so happy to come for that, so she turned toward the warm sun, looked up to the blue sky and listened to the ark singing larks in the air. One day her little flower was as joyful as if it had been a great holiday, and yet it was only Monday. All the children were at school, and while they sat on their forms learning their lessons she, in her little stem, learned also from her warm sun and from everything round her how good God is, and she was glad to hear the lark in his pleasant song express exactly her own feelings. And the daisy admired the happy bird who could warble so sweetly and fly so high. But she was not sorrowful from regret at her own inability to do the same. "I can see and hear," thought she. "The sun shines upon me, and the wind kisses me. What else do I need to make me happy?" Within the palings grew a number of garden flowers who appeared more proud and conceited in proportion



"WHAT A LOVELY LITTLE FLOWER!"

as they were scentless. The peonies could do it, and the roses to be so large and perfumed. The tulips in a "hat" they were in marked with beautiful colors and held themselves bolt upright that they might be seen more plainly. They did not notice the little daisy outside, but she looked at them and thought: "How rich and beautiful they are! No wonder the pretty bird flies down to visit them. How glad I am that I grow so near them, that I may admire their beauty and appearance!" Just at this moment the lark flew down crying, "Tweet, tweet!" but did not go near the peonies and tulips. He hopped into the grass near the lowly daisy. "I fly for joy and hardly know what to think." The little bird hopped round the daisy singing, "Oh, what sweet grass, and what a lovely little flower, with gold in its heart and silver on its dress!" For the yellow center in the daisy looks like gold, and the leaves, round and green, like silver. "How happy the little daisy felt no one can describe. The bird kissed it with his beak, sang to it and then flew up again into the blue above. It was at least a quarter of an hour before the daisy could recover herself. Half ashamed, yet happy in herself, she played at the other flowers. They must have seen the flower she had received and would understand her delight and pleasure. But the tulips looked prouder than ever. Indeed they were evidently quite vexed about it. And the peonies were quite disgusted and could they have spoken the poor little daisy would have no doubt received a good scolding. She could see they were all out of temper, and it made her very sorry.

At this moment there came into the garden a girl with a large, sharp knife, which glittered in her hand. She went straight up to the tulips and cut down several of them. "Oh dear!" cried the daisy. "How shocking! It is all over with them now." The girl carried the tulips away, and the daisy felt very glad to grow outside in the grass and to be only a poor little flower. When the sun set, she took it up her head and went to sleep, and dreamed the whole night long of the lark and the pretty little bird. The next morning when the flower awoke she stretched out its white petals as evenly to the warm air and the lark who recognized the voice of the bird, but his song sounded

mournful and sad. Alas, he had good reason to be sad. He had been caught and made a prisoner in a cage that hung close by the open window. He sang of the happy time when he could fly in the air joyous and free, of the young green corn in the fields from which he would spring higher and higher to sing his glorious song, and now he was a prisoner in a cage. The little daisy wished very much that she could help him. But what could she do? In her anxiety she forgot all the beautiful things around her—the warm sunshine and her own pretty shining white leaves. Alas, she could think of nothing but the captive bird and her own inability to help him. Two boys came into the garden. One of them carried a large, sharp knife in his hand like the one with which the girl had cut down the tulips. They went straight up to the little daisy, who could not think what they were going to do. "We can cut out a nice piece of turf for the lark here," said one of the boys, and he began to cut a square piece round the daisy so that she stood just in the center. "Pull up the flower," said the other boy, and the daisy trembled with fear, for to pluck it up would destroy its life, and it wished so much to live and to be taken to the captive lark in his cage on the piece of turf. "No, let it stay," said the boy. "It looks so pretty." So the daisy remained and was put with the turf in the lark's cage. The poor bird was complaining loudly about his lost freedom and beat his wings against the iron bars of his cage. The little daisy could not speak nor utter one word to console him or she would have

TRICK WITH A WATCH

Borrow a watch and, taking it in one hand and a pencil in the other, tell your audience that you will give them a specimen of your powers at thought reading. Request some one to think of or to write down any hour. You then tap with the pencil different hours on the dial of the watch, requesting the person who has thought of the hour to call mentally the taps, beginning from the hour he selected. For example, if the hour thought of were 9 he must count the first tap as ten, the second as eleven, and so on. When, according to this mode of counting, he has reached the number twenty, he is to say "Stop," when the pencil of the performer will rest on the very hour of which he thought. The secret of this splendid little trick is dependent upon a simple arithmetical principle, but it is so neatly disguised that it is rarely discovered. All the performer has to do is to count in his own mind the taps he gives, calling the first "one," the second "two," and so on. The first seven taps may be given upon any part of the dial, but the eighth must fall on the figure twelve, and thenceforward the pencil must travel through the figures in this order: "Eleven," "ten," "nine," "eight," "seven," and so on. It will thus be found that at the tap which, counting from the number the spectator thought of, will make twenty the pencil will have traveled back to that very number.

An example will make the trick perfectly clear. Suppose the hour thought of was 12. The spectator will count the first tap of the pencil as "thirteen," the second as "fourteen," and so on. The eighth tap will complete the twenty, and as the performer is in every case to allow the eighth tap to fall on the figure twelve, so when the spectator cries "Stop" on reaching twenty the pencil will be found at the figure "twelve." I will leave the arithmetical reason for this result to the ingenuity of my readers.—American Boy.

A Young Barber

Fred Guerini, attired in knee pants and so young and small that it is necessary for him to stand upon a dry goods box in order to reach his customer's face, has for two years been em-



FRED SHAVING A PATRON.

played as a professional barber at Ash- (bula) harbor. Most people think Fred pretty young to engage so actively in business day in and day out, but he says he enjoys the work, and besides he is able to save his money, which, if he is wise, as his business career shows him to be, he will later expend in an education. Fred began work in a shop at the age of ten, and he has worked steadily for two years. The box on which he stands while using his razor is about ten inches high. Fred shows his business tact and capability also in being able to talk entertainingly to the man in the chair.—American Boy.

Interesting For Boys to Know.

The strongest man of modern times was Augustus II. He could roll up a silver plate like a sheet of paper and could twist the strongest horseshoe apart. There are many other wonderful feats of strength and skill which could hardly be credited were it not that they come from such reliable sources. How many boys have ever heard that a Turkish porter can trot at a rapid pace and carry a weight of 600 pounds? That a whale moves with a swiftness that would carry him around the world in less than a fortnight if he were able to go around in an undisputed course? That a swordfish can strike his weapon through a thick plank of a ship, and that a specimen of such a plank with the sword of a fish sticking in it may be seen at the British museum? That a lion is so strong in the mouth that he can leave the impression of his teeth upon a piece of iron? And that Milo, the celebrated athlete of Crete, was so strong that he could easily pull up a tree by the roots and break it in two?

"Children" Grieving on Hills.

It is told of a certain queen of Denmark who was visiting Iceland that in the course of some compliments to the bishop, who had been showing her all that was to be seen, she asked him how many children he had. The Danish word for "children" happens to resemble very closely in sound the Icelandic word for "sheep," and the good bishop, confusing the two, replied, "Two hundred." "Two hundred?" cried the queen. "How can you possibly maintain such a number?" "Easily enough, please your majesty," returned the bishop. "In the summer I turn them out upon the hills to graze, and when winter comes I kill and eat them."

THE DOLLS OF ALASKA

If one were to make a collection of the dolls of Uncle Sam's children of today, what a funny lot there would be. Think of all the dolls that are to be found in this country—wax, bisque, French, German and just plain American rags. The dolls of the north and the south and the east and the west. And added to them are the dolls of the Cuban babies in their bright dresses and the dolls of the Filipino baby, wooden and stiff, and the dolls of Hawaiian, tiny clay images dressed to represent the prominent people of the nation. And then last, but most interesting of all, there are the dolls of Alaska. The dolls of Alaska are not the few that have been taken up to the mining stores. These are novelties in the doll world of the north and are to be looked at through the store windows perhaps, but never handled. The Eskimo babies have their own dolls, with which they have played every day since they were old enough to hold the tiny images in their hands.

The best of the dolls are dressed in suits of fur like those worn by their small owners, and some of the most elaborate have bead jewelry. Dolls are carved from bone and ivory when they are special gifts, and, although these are usually smaller than the wooden dolls, they are much finer and may not be played with every day.

The ivory dolls are often like little images and are carved and dressed to illustrate some legend of the tribe. A favorite of these dolls is called the "owl girl." This doll has the round face of the bird, with its beak and feathers, but the body is that of a child.

Andrew Johnson's Boyhood.

When ten years old, Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States, was a ragged street boy in Raleigh, N. C., and had never been to school. Andrew was apprenticed to a tailor and began to learn his trade before he was able to read or write. A benevolent old gentleman in Raleigh used to go about the city reading, to the apprentices in the shops, and in the course of time he came upon Andrew. It is supposed that in this way the boy who was to become a president got his first love of reading, for shortly thereafter he began to learn his letters. Ten hours a day he worked at his trade, and the rest of the time, with the exception of a few hours devoted to sleep, he was trying to read. At sixteen he finished his apprenticeship, but he had yet to learn much before he could read well. Then he was fortunate enough to marry a young woman who became his teacher. He opened a tailor shop after he was married, and his wife sat with him while he worked and read to him in the evenings, teaching him writing, geography, arithmetic and spelling.

Don't Have to Wind Them Up.

A little boy was taken by his mother to a toy shop. After looking about him for a long time without satisfying himself that he wanted any one thing more than another the salesman, hoping to please him, brought forth a little plaster mouse. "This mouse when wound up will run all about the floor," said the salesman. Then he wound the mouse up with a key and showed just what it could do. "Hon!" ejaculated the boy. "I don't want that. We've got lots of them at home, and we don't have to wind them up to make them go either."—Montreal Star.

What He Would Have Asked For.

A teacher in the juvenile department of a Sunday school in Rockland, Mass., inquired of his class: "What did the lame man ask Peter and John for?" "Alms," promptly answered one of the lads, whereupon another boy thoughtfully followed with: "If I had been in his place, I should have asked for legs."

The Little Dog and His Master.

Come here, little dog, to thy master's hand. Come, learn to sit up and on two feet to stand. "Oh, must I learn yet, so little and young?" Good master, please wait till I grow big and strong. "No, no, little dog. If we wait till we're old, To learn is much harder, I've often been told."



So the good little dog obediently heard. Learned to come and to go at his master's word. Bravely into the deep water to spring. The stick or the flower on shore to bring. And the boy now saw with wondering eyes That learning was pleasant as well as wise. And, taught by example, he quickly began To study and so grew a learned man.—From the German.

THE BOY GIANT'S TELEPHONE

Copyright, 1906, by Caroline Wetherell



The giant a telephone made. He stretched it o'er hilltop and glade. When Grim had gone out, Jack o'er it would shout To say he had long enough stayed.

Now, Grim often longer would play. In order to lengthen his stay He placed a small friend At the telephone end And coached him in what he should say.



"His voice sounds exceedingly small," Said Jack in his telephone stall. "Ah Grim must be hoarse; A dose needs, of course, To bring back his usual bawl."

The friend gave this message to Grim, Who rushed to the phone with a vim. His wild shout to Jack, Like a big thunder crack, Left Jack in quite serious trim.

Training of Turkish Boys.

Little Turks are trained to be soldiers, every inch of them. A little Turk whatever is given him, obeys without a murmur, works like a horse at whatever task is set before him, walks till he drops down, draws water for his own food, cuts his own wood, takes care of his own horse and sleeps on the ground without even giving the smallest sign of impatience. He is even taught to do this without moving a muscle of his face to show that he does not like such hard work. What about the little boys in civilized countries who pout because they have to go on errands and who refuse to eat porridge for breakfast?—Kansas City Times.

American "Shiners" in Porto Rico.

The first American troops that landed on the island of Porto Rico were accompanied by a colored bootblack, a boy about twelve years of age, who drove a thriving business shining the shoes of the officers. In less than two months after his arrival he got some very lively competition from the native youngsters, who, watching his movements, straightway provided themselves with boxes, brushes and blacking and learned the word "shine." Today every city and town of Porto Rico is full of little bootblacks. Thus is "American civilization" spreading.

Easily Starved.

Auntie—I hear there was a terrible panic and stampede at your school today. What was the cause? Did some one cry fire? Little Boy—I didn't hear just what it was, but it doesn't take much to start a panic when the weather is pleasant and the lessons are hard.—Good News.

Fussy's Fuzzing.

Little Dot—Mamma says the cat is full of electricity. Little Dick—Of course. Put your ear down on 'er, an' you can hear the trolley.—Good News.

Gay Doings at Biltmore

Lordly Vanderbilt Estate to Be Thrown Open For a Post Lenten Bazaar

BILTMORE, George W. Vanderbilt's famous country home in the North Carolina hills, will be the scene of unusual gaiety immediately after Easter, when the big bazaar planned by Mrs. Vanderbilt will be held.

The bazaar, which will be most elaborate, is nominally for the benefit of All Souls' Episcopal church of the village of Biltmore. It will also be the occasion for a great gathering of fashionable at the splendid estate to celebrate the close of the penitential season.

That the bazaar will be productive of good results for All Souls' church is assured, as Asheville is crowded with visitors, and all will be welcomed to attend and contribute to the good cause. Tents will be pitched throughout the grounds, gayly decorated booths will be erected, and the Asheville brass band will furnish music to enliven the festivities. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who will personally supervise the affair, will be assisted by many society notables.

Biltmore, which has often been described as the finest private estate in the world, had its beginning a dozen or more years ago, when George W. Vanderbilt, who had been at Asheville seeking health and pleasure, was so

wide, are made of stone from quarries on the estate. The inside of the structure is of brick, the walls being never less than two and sometimes five feet thick, and the exterior is faced with carved Indiana limestone. The contractor used 11,000,000 bricks, 17,000 tons of steel and 6,000 barrels of cement.

In the center is a winter garden, octagonal in shape, 60 feet in diameter, with a dome 70 feet high. From it corridors radiate to different rooms upon the main floor, and broad doors open upon the main hall, 60 by 30 feet, and perhaps the most imposing marble stairway in America. Another notable apartment is the ballroom, 72 by 42 feet, without pillars and with a ceiling 70 feet high. At one end is a triple fireplace of titanic size and at the other a balcony for spectators and musicians.

The tapestry gallery, 75 by 55 feet, is hung with rare specimens, many of which have historic as well as artistic value. The library is 60 by 40 feet, with a groined ceiling, finished in Flemish oak. In the basement are a swimming pool, bowling alleys and shooting galleries.

These are the showrooms. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's living rooms in the

CINCINNATI'S MAYORALTY.

Why H. E. Ingalls' Election Would Have National Significance.

Melville Ezra Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, Democratic candidate for mayor of Cincinnati, is a man of large affairs whose wealth is in the millions. Mr. Ingalls is a native of the state of Maine and at the age of sixteen was a country schoolteacher. By hard work he overcame the handicap of poverty so far as to enable him to graduate from Harvard law school, and in 1863, at the age of twenty, he began practice in Boston. Enter-



MELVILLE E. INGALLS.

ing politics, he was elected to the Massachusetts state senate, but declined a re-election and returned to the law.

Called to Cincinnati in 1871 to accept the receivership of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railway, Mr. Ingalls at once demonstrated his ability as a railroad manager. By great efforts he obtained money from the stockholders by subscription, paid off the debts and in 1873 released the road from litigation. Upon the reorganization of the road into the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, familiarly known as the Big Four, he was made president, which position he has since retained.

Mr. Ingalls' task in attempting to overcome the Republican majority of 25,000 is a large one. His opponent, Julius Fleischmann, candidate for a second term, is aggressive, popular and able. But, besides the Democrats, Mr. Ingalls will be supported by the Citizens' party, and the contest on April 6 promises to be the hottest in many years in Cincinnati.

Politically the event is regarded as full of possibilities. Mr. Ingalls is a staunch Democrat, and should he succeed he would be able to go before the Ohio Democratic convention this year as a candidate for governor. And in 1904, in the event of a good showing in the state, Mr. Ingalls will probably be half in the Democratic national convention as Ohio's favorite son for the high honor of a presidential nomination. All of which makes the coming municipal fight in Cincinnati significant and of more than local importance.

THE BEAUTIFUL MERODE.

Celebrated French Dancer, Who Is Soon to Be Married.

Much interest has been aroused in the Paris smart set by the recent announcement that Cleo de Merode, the



CLEO DE MERODE.

beautiful dancer who for so many years has been a favorite in the French capital, is engaged to be married.

Mlle. de Merode's fiance is a rich Pole named Sigismund Malensky. He is only twenty six years old.

SAGE OF SLAESIDES.

JOHN BURROUGHS, WHO WILL TRAVEL WITH PRESIDENT.

Why the Chief Executive Invited the Noted Naturalist and Author to Accompany Him to Yellowstone Park. How He Lives and Works.

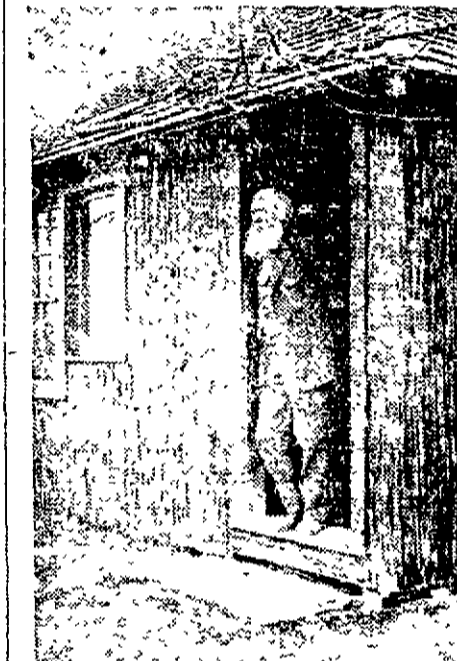
John Burroughs, author and naturalist, who will make one of President Roosevelt's party on his two months' trip to the Rocky mountain and Pacific states, has made a lifelong study of nature and has written many books and articles on outdoor life and the flora and fauna of the United States, Canada, Alaska and the British Isles.

To Mr. Burroughs' fame as a naturalist is perhaps due his invitation to accompany the president. During the outing Mr. Roosevelt intends to spend a couple of weeks in the Yellowstone National park, roughing it and studying the big game of that region, in whose preservation he is deeply interested. Owing to natural causes the game in the park is disappearing, and Mr. Burroughs' advice will be sought to remedy that evil.

John Burroughs has come to be recognized everywhere as the dean of the cult of nature lovers. More than to any other man are Americans indebted for the growth of that love of outdoor life, of trees and flowers and birds and animals, which has been so noticeable in recent years. Indeed there was a time not many years ago when John Burroughs was almost the sole writer on nature that the country possessed.

Mr. Burroughs was born on a farm in New York state and for a time taught school. Later he for a time held a position on the staff of a daily newspaper in New York city, and this was the beginning of his literary career. Since 1874, however, he has resided on his farm, Riverby, on the banks of the Hudson at West Park, a few hours' ride from New York city. There he cultivates grapes and writes.

Slabside, the summer den of Mr. Burroughs, is built on a side hill about a mile from his farm. It is constructed of bark covered stabs in the rough. The front is raised on poles to a level



JOHN BURROUGHS AT SLABSIDES.

with the rear and has a broad vine covered porch made of cedar poles. It was built by Mr. Burroughs himself about seven years ago.

The house is a story and a half high, the first floor consisting of one room about eighteen feet, with an alcove for a bed. The attic or second floor is made into two rooms. The chimney of Slabside is built of the gray limestone of that region and is Mr. Burroughs' own handiwork. It is finished with a mantle which might be mistaken for scrollwork, but it is merely the twisted trunk of a sumac tree. On the mantle and above are souvenirs of many a tramp afield. An iron teakettle, an iron pot and a couple of wire broilers are arranged about the fireplace.

In Slabside there is no trace of that conventionality from which its proprietor sought to escape when he built it. Things are handy. Being where they were last used, they are likely to be where they will next be wanted.

"I am a good cook, but a poor housekeeper," he once remarked to a visitor.

He scrubbed the floor of Slabside once. It took two hours, and before it was fairly dry his brother walked over it with mud laden shoes and endangered such murderous instincts in the owner's mind that he has never laid himself open to like temptation.

Mr. Burroughs' writing table, spread with an array of books, correspondence and writing materials, has a top of pine boards, supported on an inverted trident shaped trunk of a sumac tree. The dining table is also made of pine boards, with legs of sumac branches. A stand at one side is similarly constructed. A settee between the chimney and the end of the house and the bedstead in the alcove are made of white birch. The doors of the front door and an improvised knocker which would hardly answer the purpose for which it stands are made of beech knots, and excrescences from other trees are ingeniously introduced into a variety of services. Woodcuts, sketches and photographs garnered from many sources, with birds' nests and other souvenirs, decorate the walls.

Mr. Burroughs is hale and hearty despite his sixty-six years. Most of his literary work is done in the morning. He rises at 5 o'clock and retires about 8:30. In the afternoon he takes long walks, looks after his grapes in season and spends many quiet hours at Slabside.

Mr. Burroughs derives a good income from his vineyard and is not dependent on his literary work for a livelihood. None of his books has been written to order, and he only writes when the spirit moves him and he has something to say.

STUDEBAKER MEMORIAL.

Why Its Cornerstone Possesses a Peculiar Interest.

One of the smaller cities of this country are adorned by a more beautiful church edifice than that recently erected to the memory of the Hon. Clem Studebaker by his wife and children at South Bend, Ind.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, which has just been dedicated, takes the place of the Milburn Memorial chapel, which was built in 1883. This church was also erected by Mrs. Clem



MRS. CLEM STUDEBAKER.

Studebaker at a cost of \$10,000 as a memorial to her father, Hon. George Milburn.

Peculiarly interesting is the fact that Mr. Studebaker, who had been an active member of the church society for nearly thirty years, himself laid the cornerstone of the new building. He did not live to witness the dedication, but the beautiful temple, which had been made possible by his generosity now stands as his memorial.

Hon. Clem Studebaker was a great captain of industry. From a little blacksmith wagon shop he and his brothers built up the largest vehicle manufacturing plant in the world. Although possessed of great wealth, Mr. Studebaker never departed from the simple habits of life which he had formed in his youth. He directed a colossal industry, yet was unostentatious in habit and gave freely from his plenty.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church is in the Gothic style of architecture of the fifteenth century of the English type. The outside dimensions are 104 by 108 feet. The foundation walls are of split granite boulders, while Indiana limestone is used in the general construction, with trimmings of Bedford rock. The principal entrance consists of elaborately molded twin doorways and is reached by broad stone steps, flanked at night with artistic bronze standing lamps.

The cost of this beautiful memorial to husband and father, which amounted to \$150,000, was borne entirely by Mrs. Studebaker and her children.

RELIANCE'S SPONSOR.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Who Will Christian New Cup Defender.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who is to christen the new cup defender Reliance when she is launched the last week of April, has already performed that duty for all the America's cup yachts which her husband has managed.

Mrs. Iselin has sailed on the cup defender in three previous races and is



MRS. C. OLIVER ISELIN.

almost as enthusiastic a sailor as her husband. She will probably be on board the Reliance during the trial races if not during the contests for the cup.

Before her marriage Mrs. Iselin was Miss Hope Goddard of Providence. Her father, Colonel Goddard, came from one of the oldest families in Rhode Island. Miss Goddard is a great heiress and one of the richest women in this country.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

WHAT THE CZAR'S UKASE MEANS TO HIS SUBJECTS.

While the New Order of Things May Not Mean Freedom as We Know It, the Russians Will Be Much Better Off Than Now.

There seems to be more or less vagueness about the recent reform decree of Czar Nicholas of Russia, but although it is quite possible that the first enthusiastic expectations may not be realized much good will continue to result. Among the positive benefits are religious liberty and a degree of local self government. These things the Russian people have long and earnestly desired.

Some of the measures outlined by the czar propose reform of the rural laws. This is to be effected with the advice of persons who possess the confidence of the people. The system of administration is to be examined by representatives of the different localities concerned with a view of bringing about the desired reforms. Measures are also to be taken to relieve the peasantry of the burdens of forced labor.

One of the most welcome reforms outlined is that enabling the sober and hardworking individual peasant to escape from the joint responsibility for arrears of taxation incurred by intemperate and lazy fellow villagers. Many other abuses of the communal system which pressed heavily on the peasantry will be removed.

That paragraph in the decree proposing to refer the reforms to the provincial government councils is by many regarded as pointing in the direction of constitutional government.

Whether or not the action of the czar was dictated by his desire to prevent a union of the progressive party with the revolutionists or simply by a sense of duty and a larger conception of the moral foundations of life, the fact remains that reforms which he has announced will mean much to the lower classes of the population of Russia.

Fears are expressed that the powerful party of reaction led by M. von Plehwe may yet delay or frustrate the realization of the czar's aspirations.



COUNT LAMSDORFF.
[Russian minister of foreign affairs.]

Great hopes are based, however, on the known fact that Minister de Witte is a strong advocate of whatever reforms he considers the country ripe for. In any case months must elapse before the projected reforms can be put into execution.

M. von Plehwe, minister of interior; M. Witte, minister of finance, and M. Tolstodnostoff, procurator general of the holy synod, are the three most powerful ministers in the czar's councils for domestic affairs. M. von Witte has warmly favored the reforms, while the other two have opposed them. Other members of the cabinet, however, have been with the czar, notably Count Lamsdorff, minister of foreign affairs, one of the ablest men in Russia; M. Senger, minister of instruction, and General von Wahl, chief of gendarmerie.

With the exception of restraints laid on the Hebrews all religions hitherto might be freely professed, but the dissenters have been subjected to persecution by intolerant officials, and the new decree will give them complete freedom in the exercise of their particular religion.

The Orthodox Greek Catholics form the vast majority of the nation, numbering at least 90,000,000. Of Roman Catholics there are about 12,000,000, Protestants 6,000,000, Mohammedans 14,000,000, Hebrews 5,000,000, while there are at least fifty distinct sectarian divisions of nonconformists from the national church.

Although the Hebrew faith is not specifically mentioned in the czar's new decree it is believed that the liberty granted to "all creeds" is intended to include the Hebrews. It is worthy of note that the decree does not mention the removal of restrictions on the press.

Fynhold Experiment.

With the object of discovering a cure for typhoid fever a remarkable experiment is being conducted at Ann Arbor (Mich.) university. Six big tanks have been constructed, with a layer of gelatin, and on these 114 square feet of the fever germs are grown at a time. These living germs are scraped off, killed and bottled up. Two ounces of them would kill 70,000 guinea pigs. The object is if possible to extract the poison from the germ bodies, feed animals with it and try to discover an antidote.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

641 CASTLE ST. E. E. 2.

Meets at Hall, Pellice Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Belser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herold; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R; Fred Gardner, K. of E; C. W. Hanscom, C. of B.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 3, O. U. A. B.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, High St. and Third Thursdays of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Council; John Hooper, Vice Council; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester B. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hermon, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
APRIL 2.

NEW ENGLAND. APRIL 2. 1903. 11:30 P. M.
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THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 1.—Forecast for New England: Probably fair Thursday, light to brisk westerly winds, slight rise in temperature.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2. 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 3008-2.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Trout.
Anybody fool you?
In Old Kentucky tonight.
Watch for the Haven opening.
The streets dry quickly after every rain.
The legislature adjourns today, sine die.
The old prohibition rules till the 19th of May.
Heavy overcoats will soon be discarded altogether.
The Lenten season has less than two weeks to run.
Many Exeter people saw 'Way Down East' last night.
The basketball season bids fair to end in a blaze of glory.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
Truth is the fundamental principle of all good advertising.
Mrs. LeMoine comes to Music hall tomorrow (Friday) evening.
Open trolley cars will make their appearance in a few weeks.
Both branches of the city government will meet this evening.
Barnum & Bailey's big circus has been booked for Concord, July 15.
The In Old Kentucky company came in from Dover this morning.
If April equals the record of March there will be little kick coming.
Hold the reader's attention by making your advertisement easy to read.
The clothes line thieves continue to operate in the western section of the city.
Woods Bros and Dartmouth Photos are on exhibition at Taylor's candy store.
Three good shows, two basketball games and an athletic carnival make this a lively week.
The ushers in the Dover opera house had in Old Kentucky for their benefit on Wednesday evening.
Dartmouth college closed on Wednesday for the Easter recess. Sessions will be resumed April 16.
Tickets for last basketball game of the season are for sale at Wood's Harness store, 18 Congress street.
Of course many people were victims of the small boy on Wednesday but all were good natured about it.
There appears to be some reason to hope that Portsmouth will be represented on the diamond this summer.
Those who claim to be wise in weather craft, say that we are to have an early spring and a hot summer.
Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.
A new boy, weight eight and one-half pounds, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Almy this morning.
Leavitt's almanac predicted the weather correctly for Wednesday; throughout the month the predictions are much wind and rain.
Peter Zacharias, who has conducted a fruit business at 89 Congress street, has recently purchased the property, through Tobey's Real Estate agency.
Dartmouth college will send a basketball team here against Woods Bros., to play for state championship at Peirce hall next Friday. Dance after game.
Matty Baldwin, who meets Noah Perry at the Rivermouth Athletic club's carnival in Peirce hall on Saturday evening, boxes with Chester Goodwin at Lawrence this evening.

LIQUOR BILL IN BRIEF.

Some Details Of Importance To The General Public.

Conditions That Govern All Applications For A License.

Just How The Church And School-house Clause Should Be Constructed.

The license bill is not as yet generally understood and many versions of its privileges and restrictions are heard on every hand. A brief statement may clear some of the main points of the bill and explain its application.

There are eight classes of licenses, briefly: Class one, to inn holders; class two, to saloon keepers, class three, liquor, not to be drunk on the premises; class four, malt and light wines to be drunk on the premises; class five, druggists; class six, railroad restaurants, malt and light wines; class seven, clubs; class eight, brewers and wholesalers. The license fees for these classes vary from the \$10 charged a druggist to a fee of \$200 for brewers.

Saloon keepers must be twenty-five years of age, citizens of the United States and residents of the town or adjoining town and doing business during the previous year. In a copartnership, one member must fulfill these qualifications of citizenship. No gambling allowed and a bond must be given double the license fee. The first violation takes the license privilege away for three years, the second for five years. In case of death of a license holder a proportionate amount of the license fee will be paid back if at least one month of the term remains.

No liquor shall be sold to minors, intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards or to those concerning whom the bar keepers have received written notices not to sell. No liquor shall be sold on Sundays, election days, state or national holidays, no adulterated liquor shall be sold or any liquor served by a woman or girl.

Bars shall be open and in full view from the street, no screens or blinds to be placed in front, or colored glass or obstructions of any sort to be placed in the doors and windows preventing view of the saloon and bar. No license will be given to a bar in a dwelling house, unless the same is disconnected by any entrance from the dwelling rooms. The hours of keeping open are 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., or till 11 p. m. if the city so votes.

If adulterated liquor is sold, a fine of \$200 may be imposed and the license revoked for three years. A wife or other interested party may recover from \$100 to \$500 for liquor sold to a prohibited person.
All licenses granted must be reported to the city clerk at the end of each month and are open to public inspection. For the sale of liquor without a license, a fine of \$200 and imprisonment for from one month to two years may be imposed.

The section most discussed perhaps is the one in relation to the granting of licenses and where they may be held. Section nine reads as follows: "Sec. 9. No license shall be granted for the traffic in liquor in any building which shall be on the same street or avenue within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or a school house, the measurements to be taken in a straight line from the center of the nearest entrance to the building used for such church or school to the center of the nearest entrance to the place in which the traffic in liquor is carried on, or in any location where the traffic shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners detrimental to the public welfare."

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ham, Shoulders and Bacon,
Fresh Green Vegetables,
Canned Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes.
Meats and Fish,
Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal.
Fresh Fish Every Day.
Round Steak 2 Pounds For Twenty-five Cents.
TELEPHONE, 246 4. FREE DELIVERY.
CITY MARKET,
Next Door To Post Office.
F. F. KELLUM,

provided, that this restriction shall not apply to hotels or drug stores used as such on the first day of January, 1903."

It will be seen at once that there are some important exceptions implied in this section. Only such churches as are used exclusively for church purposes, the same applying to school houses, are considered. Again, the church or schoolhouse does not interfere with granting of licenses to inns. Another clause, which provides that the 200 feet limit shall apply only to saloons on the same street or avenue, would allow of a saloon around the corner on another street, which still might be within 200 feet.

The fact that the commission has in its power to regulate the number and disposition of the licenses will probably result in the number of saloons being somewhat limited and pretty evenly distributed about the city, and many of those who now expect to get a license may be disappointed.

CHILD WANDERS AWAY.

Ten-Year-Old Daughter of Daniel Reardon Missing For Hours.

The police were looking Wednesday night for the ten-year-old daughter of Daniel Reardon, who left her home early in the forenoon on an errand for her mother and did not return. As the child has previously wandered away in a similar manner, no great alarm was felt, although her parents were naturally very uneasy.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning, the little girl was found on Porter street, playing with some children of her own age. It seems that she passed the night with a family on that street.

SELECT SITE FOR STATUE.

The Horse's Head Will Face Toward Pleasant Street.

The Fitz John Porter statue committee visited Haven park this morning at nine o'clock and selected a site for the new statue. It will be placed in the rear of the grass plot in front of the park and nearest the residence of James R. Stanwood.

There was considerable discussion among the committee as to which way the statue should face. It was finally decided to have it face toward the street, that is, the horse's head will face Pleasant street.

RETIRES FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Joseph R. Curtis, who for several years past has been an assistant bookkeeper in the department of supplies and accounts at this navy yard, with duties in the yard pay office, completes his labors for the government upon this reporting of his relief. William Craig of Pike's Station, this state, is the new appointee.

COMPANY ARRIVES IN TOWN.

The In Old Kentucky company arrived in town from Dover on the eleven o'clock train today. At noon, the pekaninny band appeared on the street and attracted considerable attention. The company shows at Music hall this evening and the sale of seats assures a large audience.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The internal revenue collections for the district, which comprises Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, for the month ending March 31, were \$35,413.10. For the corresponding month of 1902, the collections were \$17,106.50, showing a decrease of \$11,693.40.

HIS LAST DAY'S DUTY.

Alderman John J. Laskey performs his last day's duty as police commissioner of the city under his present appointment today. Tomorrow, Police Commissioner True L. Norris will take the oath of office and assume the duties.

New Pictures This Spring.
Now that spring cleaning time is here you may be in need of something new and artistic in the PICTURE LINE. We make a specialty of nice things in PICTORIAL ART and invite your inspection. Our stock of Art Picture Mouldings is the largest and best to be found hereabouts, and our facilities for working them up of the best. We solicit your orders.
H. P. MONTGOMERY,
6 PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. F. L. Benedict is passing the day in Boston.

Rev. Alfred Gooding went to Boston this morning.

Dr. Harry Chase of Exeter was in town on Wednesday evening.

Robert L. Ellery of this city has just been granted a pension.

Hon. and Mrs. John H. Broughton passed Wednesday in Boston.

Thomas A. Ward and G. Fred Drew leave today for Pinehurst, N. C., for a vacation trip of two weeks.

Miss Barriscale, George Heath and several others of the In Old Kentucky company are registered at the Kearsarge.

John P. Hultman, the Deerfield copper min promoter and a former resident of this city, was in town on Wednesday.

Commander G. H. Kearney has returned to the Boston navy yard from Washington, where he took examinations for captain.

Lewis E. Staples, who has been ill at his residence on Islington street for a number of days, is now able to come downtown to his store.

Capt. C. J. Barclay of the Boston navy yard has returned from Washington, where he went to take the examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral.

Harry Peyser, Arthur Farrington, Robert Harding and Winslow T. Peirce, Dartmouth college students, have arrived home to pass the spring vacation.

Charles E. Allen of this city has secured a situation as conductor on the Cambridge and Somerville division of the surface cars of the Boston Elevated Railway.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Leary.

Thomas Leary, vice president and resident manager of the Portsmouth Brewing company, died Wednesday night at his home on Lafayette road. He had been ill two weeks, the cause of his death being rheumatic fever.

Mr. Leary was one of Portsmouth's best known and most successful business men and his character was such that all who came in contact with him became his personal friends. His loss will be deeply mourned by hundreds in this city and none will miss him more than the employees of his company, in whose welfare he always took the greatest interest.

MINISTER'S MEETING.

The next regular meeting of the Ministers' association of Portsmouth and vicinity will be held on Monday morning, April 6, in the Middle street Baptist annex. The discussion will be led by Rev. Thomas White-side of the local Methodist church, the subject being, "The Pastor's Relation to the Morals of the Community."

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

At the next meeting of the Portsmouth Athletic club next Tuesday, several matters of importance will come before the members, and plans will be arranged for the opening of the new club house April 27. The furnishings have been ordered and will be in place before the opening date.

A COSTLY EPIDEMIC.

The recent smallpox epidemic in this city was a costly one. In addition to caring for the local cases, the city was obliged to care for five Greeks who came here from Ipswich. The total expense incurred by the board of health will amount to upward of \$4000.

To Cure Grip in 2 Days
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets
E. H. Grove on every box 25c

KITTEBY GIRLS IN TEARS.

Accused Of Taking Fifteen Dollars From A Hampton Man.

Attended The Theatre And Took In A Little Supper Party.

Live Birds and Cold Bottles Prove Great Inducers and Then the Awakening.

Two demure damsels from the neighboring town of Kittery, sisters so they say, are weeping their eyes out in the woman's cell at police headquarters and all because they found life in the Maine village far too slow to suit their taste and came across into New Hampshire for a little diversion.

These two damsels reached town the same evening on which a strapping big surman from one of the neighboring life saving stations and his chum came in to attend the theatre and place a little of their hard earned money in circulation.

The quartette met and after a short conversation the gentlemen suggested that the ladies join them in a theatre party. This proved agreeable and they enjoyed the performance of Way Down East from four of the best seats in the house.

After the theatre a supper was proposed and the four were soon discussing live boiled and cold bottles at a local hotel. Such refreshments occasionally affect the heads of even Kittery maidens and big surmen, for from this time on accounts of what happened appear to differ materially as told by the male and female members of the little party.

According to Uncle Sam's vaillant life saver, when he awoke this morning he found his money fifteen dollars short and the fair charmers among the missing. He promptly reported the matter to the police and the day patrolmen were given a description of the two girls.

Shortly before twelve o'clock Officer Anderson saw a stylish rig coming down Vaughan street in which sat two young girls who answered the description of the two girls wanted. The officer stopped the team and ordered them to drive slowly to police headquarters while he followed on in the rear.

Here the girls were ushered into Marshal Entwistle's private office, where sat the bold surman who had made the complaint. The girls were soon in tears but stoutly denied taking as much as a cent from the man. They claimed the money they were spending was their own and that they they had a perfect right to go driving or anywhere else. The eldest of the two had something like five dollars still in her purse at the time of arrest.

The two girls were locked up and the young man who made the charge against them notified to appear against them in police court at three o'clock this afternoon.

THE TROUT FISHERMEN.

They Take Their Tackle and Go Out to the Brooks.

For a week or two past, the sporting shops have had a liberal supply of tackle in their windows. The exodus of trout fishermen on Wednesday morning began early, and while it would be stretching the truth just a little to say that business was at a standstill during the day, on the door of more than one office was tacked the sign, "Out of town for the day." One fisherman got out to a brook soon after rosy fingered dawn appeared in the east, caught six beauties and was back in town only a little late for breakfast.

It has been fine weather for the opening of the season. Old fishermen predict lots of sport this spring. The abundant and generous manner in which the brooks all through southern New Hampshire have been stocked during the last few years ought to give strength to this prediction.

Fishermen report the streams a little too high to afford much luck just yet.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The board investigating the charges preferred against a master workman have completed their duties and the findings have been sent to the Washington.

Pharmacist I. N. Hurd has been placed on the retired list, the same dating from March 28.

It is doubtful if Captain George F. Wilda leaves this station before two months, if then.

Houses for Sale

Gates St., \$1,000
Mt. Vernon St., 1,400
Orchard St., 1,800
Hanover St., 2,000
Court St., 2,700
Willard Avenue, 3,000

Others in Union St., Vaughan street, Spring street, Austin street, Willard Avenue, Mark street, Broad street, Rock and street, E. W. Avenue, Middle street, Sherburne Avenue, Richards Avenue, Green street.

Frank D. Butler

Hours 9 to 12 A. M.
3 MARKET ST.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

S. G. LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
HAS NO EQUAL.
S. GRYMISH, MFG.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE.
It should be STYLISH
And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city.

Cleansing, Turning and Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY, Bridge Street.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not sensational.
HOME, not street circulation
Only one edition daily
hence:-
Every copy a family readers

GEORGE A. TRAFTON BLACKSMITH

AND
EXPERT HORSE SHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

F. A. ROBBINS, UPHOLSTERER

88 MARKET ST